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26 November 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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REPORTED LIBYAN INTERVENTIONARY POLICY ANALYSED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 114, Oct 79 pp 37-39

[Article by Attilio Gaudio: "Mali Libya's Next Victim?"]

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic of Mali, Moussa Traore, has ordered his general staff to shift two-thirds of the Malian Army into the northern regions of the country, in order to deploy a military security cordon along the Saharan frontier. The threat of armed action by the neo-movement for the liberation of Mali, supported by Libya, is taken very seriously not only in Bamako but also in the other capitals of the Sahelian states, which at Tripoli were designated by the Malian guerrilla chief, Didi Demba Medina, as future targets of the subversion aimed at building, under Qadhdhafi's auspices, the future "United States of the Sahel." This subversive plan for all the sub-Saharan states was set out in very clear terms by that exiled chief, who has been in Libya for over a year and whose organization appears to have received concrete aid from the Jamahiriya and from Iraq.

From the Malian Touaregs to the POLISARIO

Libya's interventionary policy in other black African countries such as Uganda, Chad or the Central African Republic unfortunately incites pessimism, although this time it is a question of countries like Niger and Mali, whose friend and ally Libya had previously called itself. The fact that the Tripoli government has recalled its entire diplomatic corps from Bamako is a bad sign. In addition, the henceforth official military alliance between the "Movement for the Liberation of Mali" and the POLISARIO Front, in whose ranks there are 1,700 Malian Touaregs wearing the Saharawi uniform, is a cause of serious concern. News that has confirmed Qadhdhafi's dangerous inclinations is the very recent report of the creation at Tripoli of a movement for the liberation of the Berbers, organized and led by a political refugee from the Middle Atlas.

The movement proposes to create an independent Berber state (on the outlines of the French colonialism of the 1930's) and to bring guerrilla warfare and terrorism to Morocco. This would be the second initiative of this type against the national unity of Morocco. Already in 1972 Libya had supported the tribal dreams of certain Moroccan opponents who had formed armed groups in the Goulimima region, rapidly neutralized, however, by the Royal Armed Forces.

The scheme of the Libyan chief of state would be much vaster and more dangerous. He would like to bring together in a single liberation movement, under Libyan protection, the politicized young elite of all the nomad or ex-nomad populations of the Sahara, both Maghrebian and southern, in order to withdraw them from the authority of the North African and black governments born of independence, then to recreate a geographic, economic and political entity of Arabs, Berbers and Bedouins which would recall in many aspects colonial France's idea of Saharan integration when, in the midst of the Algerian war, it set up the Common Organization for the Saharan Regions (OCSR).

If the Libyan dream were to be realized, the reversals in all the northern part of the African Continent would eclipse the present destabilizations in Mauritania, Chad and the Horn of Africa. Mali has reason to tremble. In 1963 its troops pitilessly massacred the Touaregs of the Adrar des Iforas who had attempted an armed insurrection. The last death sentences for Touareg chiefs by Malian tribunals go back less than 3 years.

When the nomads of the Malian Sahara had to seek a means of survival in the southern regions because of the terrible drought of 1973-1974, the Bamako government abandoned the Touaregs to their fate, and without Niger's welcome, tens of thousands of the desert horsemen would have died.

It is clear that the "ethnocidal" behavior adopted by the Malian authorities has a smell of atavistic vengeance against the raids by the Saharan nomads which the blacks settled on the bend of the Niger had to put up with for centuries.

#### Antiblack Racism

The racist exacerbation of the problem might have been confirmed by the POLISARIO, said to be antiblack as the president of Senegal accused it of being in his speech inaugurating the National Council of the Senegalese Socialist Party, affirming that the POLISARIO systematically massacres the Mauritanian Army's black soldiers and that at present numerous Senegalese civilians are detained in Algeria.

Thus, the fratricidal conflict which for 3 years has been staining with blood the dunes of the Western Sahara and to which Libya is no stranger, could bring about a broad and painful economic battle between the Saharan states, from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, for the possession of uranium's riches.

The vastest of the planet's deserts indeed holds immense, still little exploited, resources. This time it is Libya and not Algeria that holds a sword of Damocles over the future of its neighbors, since Qadhdhafi seeks to make his country the first nuclear power of the Third World. To achieve this hegemonic scheme, he has already annexed 250,000 sq km of the Tibesti in northern Chad, just where there lie dormant mineral deposits comparable to those which, in 1980, will make Niger the fourth largest producer in the world of the fissionable material.

Libya preoccupies the other Maghrebian and sub-Saharan countries at this time, both because of its imposing arsenal and because of its unpredictable and aggressive African policy. The quantity and quality of the Western and Soviet arms amassed by Qadhdhafi seem disproportionate to an army of 40,000 men for a population of 3 million, unless this Arab country wishes to undertake the conquest of a continent, as is feared by the Moroccans.

Qadhdhafi's thirst for uranium is known by all: for the moment, no uranium-bearing deposits have been discovered in the Libyan desert, and Libyan atomic projects, in collaboration with other, non-African countries, are well underway. Qadhdhafi already has a striking force of 2,000 T-54 and T-62 Soviet tanks; in 1980 the Russians will supply him with 10,000 armored vehicles and 400 fighter-bombers, which will reinforce the flights of the MIG-21's and MIG-25's (the latter, which the USSR has refused to sell to Algeria, have been baptised "Foxbat B" by NATO). France is to deliver to Qadhdhafi 40 more F-1 Mirages and about 10 torpedo boats. Being unable itself to train drivers and pilots, Libya is profiting, for its armed forces, from the assistance of 300 North Korean officers and 200 Soviet military advisers. In short, no Maghrebian or African army except that of Nigeria or South Africa, is at present in a position to oppose the armored divisions and the waves of airplanes which Libya could send into the desert.

In the meantime, however, it is Libya's neighbors that are extracting uranium from the Saharan sands. Algeria will produce in the 1980's, thanks to the Hoggar deposits, about 1,300 tons. Niger will still produce its 4,000 tons of uranium metal.

There might be a surprise from Morocco, the leading world producer of phosphates; indeed, it has perfected, with American scientific cooperation, a procedure to extract nuclear material from its phosphates. The experts questioned foresee that before the end of the century, Hassan II's kingdom will each year export 2,500 tons of uranium, thus surpassing Algeria, Gabon and the Central African Republic.

To those who criticize Qadhdhafi for his violent interference in the life of the various African states and for the menace that he creates to the stability of sub-Saharan Africa, he replies that he intervenes militarily--as in Uganda--by virtue of secret defense agreements that the governments of these countries have freely signed with Libya, which can only further disturb the others, as it is known that Libya has concluded similar agreements with Togo and Guinea.

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PROGRESS OF SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by John Worrall in Mauritius]

[Text] A group of young French-educated Creole Marxists extended across a chain of island states is aiming to bring socialism to the Indian Ocean. Known as "Indian Ocean Socialism" it is making strides in the Seychelles, Malagasy, the Comoros, with tentacles into Mauritius.

The group's inspiration and much of its aid comes from the mainland state of Tanzania. It is hoping to lessen and eradicate if possible Western influence in the area.

Official links with Soviet Russia are tenuous. They claim to be non-aligned, but they appear to be about as non-aligned as Castro's Cuba.

The impact of socialism among the indolent, sun-soaked working people of the area is not very strong, judging by last week's reaction in the Seychelles to President Rene's plan to send 15-year-old children to a Tanzanian-inspired "political education" course in one of the islands.

Some 2,000 children, egged on by their parents, last week demonstrated against the move at State House, and President Rene said he would think again. This week he closed the schools.

Seychelles, the Comoros, Malagasy have had their socialist revolutions; Mauritius officially has not yet been touched by the movement, though Mr Paul Berenger, the Left-wing opposition leader, is a member of the organisation. So is the Communist Party leader in French Reunion, Mr Paul Verges.

But Mauritius's constitutional status, with the Queen as Head of State and a Governor-General representing her, inhibits the movement and the rather conservative West-orientated Labour coalition, led by the Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, is not attracted by the Indian Ocean socialism.

If Mauritius became a republic, as it might well do, and Mr Berenger's party swept to power, the situation could change. Tanzania is masterminding the Indian Ocean movement.

They provided the muscle for President Rene's revolution against Jimmy Mancham in the Seychelles.

Protests have been held in the Seychelles, with Tanzanian, Madagascan and Seychellois forces joining in. On one occasion 1,000 troops marched through the streets of Port Victoria. There was a recent conference at Antanarivo, Malagasy. Mr Berenger attended, and so did the communist party leader of Reunion, Mr Verges.

Among the demands being made is the return of the French island of Mayotte to the Comoros, the independence of Reunion and the recall of French troops there. They are also demanding the winding up of the United States base on the British island of Diego Garcia, which is the key to Western defence strategies in the Indian Ocean.

There is no doubt that Mauritius, with its strategic position in the ocean, would be an important ally of the movement.

The official policy of the group is "non-alignment" and it is calling for the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

That seems to mean ridding the ocean of the Western powers. It is unlikely that the Russians will change their policy of maintaining an Indian Ocean presence.

Island forces are small and insignificant and their arms are supplied by Tanzania, with the exception of Malagasy which it is believed obtains its arms from Eastern Europe, if not from Russia itself.

One important fact stands out in this Indian Ocean flurry of activity. The Soviet Union, since it lost Berbere in Somalia, is looking for a naval base in the southern Indian Ocean. They are looking hard at the Seychelles--though President Rene says he has already refused them.

If Mauritius became a republic, they would look harder at Port Louis. So far they have not been very successful in Mozambique, which has been approached.

But it does leave the Americans with a major prize, Diego Garcia, which has the biggest deep water lagoon in the ocean and an airstrip which can take the biggest aircraft they have.

It also leaves the Americans with Simonstown and Durban, to which they have access in the mutually needed protection of the sealanes.

CSO: 4420

## MAIZE DELIVERIES TO ZAMBIA CUT, KAUNDA'S RESPONSE

### Retaliation for Zipra Raids

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 1.

[Article by Ron Golden]

[Text]

**ZAMBIA'S** lifeline of maize imports from South Africa through Zimbabwe Rhodesia was cut yesterday by the Salisbury Government because of "extreme and continuing provocation" by Zambian-based ZIPRA terrorists.

The move effectively closed Zambia's only workable rail outlet and seriously jeopardised the future of a joint Zambian-South African operation to rush 200 000 tonnes of maize to Zambia in a bid to prevent starvation among about a quarter of that country's population.

A statement yesterday from the Cabinet Office said a message was sent to the Zambian Government on October 23.

It warned that unless ZIPRA's acts of terrorism against Z.R. were halted the Government would have to take action—other than military—to reduce further ZIPRA activities.

The statement said: "It is well known that a considerable amount of Zambia's basic commodity needs are routed from Botswana and the Republic of South Africa through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"Some of these commodities are being used to sustain ZIPRA terrorists either undergoing training or awaiting deployment into this country."

"One of the obvious commodities is maize.

"ZIPRA's continuing attempts to sabotage this country's power lines, rail routes and other forms of communication slow down the movement of goods urgently needed by the people of Zambia.

"Such a situation must be as unacceptable to Zambia as it is to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, who have to allocate high-cost manpower and material resources to the protection and maintenance and repair of these communication routes.

"On a number of occasions during the year the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia has drawn the attention of the Zambian Government to these facts.

"Such messages have been largely ignored and the Government's reasonable approach has had little or no effect. Consequently a message was passed to the Zambian Government on October 23. It stressed that this country would be compelled to take action other than military to reduce further the activities of ZIPRA which are to the obvious disadvantage of both countries."

## Breaches

As a result, the message stated the flow of goods through Zimbabwe Rhodesia would have to cease unless certain conditions were met. A number of breaches of the conditions occurred shortly after the delivery of the message to Zambia.

These were overlooked because there may not have been time for Zambia to implement the necessary control. One of the conditions was that there would not be any further ZIPRA incursions into the country.

In the last few days, this condition has been breached in that terrorists have infiltrated into the country from Zambia. The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government now has no alternative but to cease moving maize to Zambia with immediate effect.

"It is stressed that this action is taken in the light of extreme and continuing provocation and will remain operative as long as Zambia fails to fulfil the terms of the message of October 23."

The maize link cut deals yet another blow to the teetering Zambian economy.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government's action is expected to have a marked effect on the Lancaster House talks.

In the past two weeks Zimbabwe Rhodesian air and ground troops have made two successful raids on ZIPRA camps in Zambia and a group of more than 10 infiltrators

was killed by security [words blurred] Falls area.

## Destroyed

Last month, roads and bridges on the Tloare rail link between Zambia and the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam were destroyed by saboteurs who, said the Zambians, were Zimbabwe Rhodesians.

Subsequently the Zambian Transport Minister, Mr. Kingsley Chinkulu, said Zambia had only one rail outlet — through Zimbabwe Rhodesia to South Africa.

Last week it was reported from Johannesburg that the operations manager of Zambia Railways, Mr. Chewa, said he was negotiating with South African Railways and Zimbabwe Rhodesian Railways for more trucks to carry maize from South African ports to Zambia.

It is anticipated in Salisbury that the closure of the maize line will result in shouts of "black-mall" at the Lancaster House talks.

The inference would be that the Muzorewa Government is trying to put pressure on the Zambians to force Joshua Nkomo to accept the British proposals for a settlement.

The reply from President Kaunda of Zambia has still to be heard. But one way or another the message he is getting from Salisbury is that — unlike similar discussion periods at the Victoria Falls and Geneva — there will be no let-up in the prosecution of the war until a solution is achieved.

## 'Stocks until February'

LUSAKA.

THERE was no immediate official reaction here to the Salisbury announcement.

According to figures obtained from NAM board, Zambia's parastatal agricultural organisation, Zambia has sufficient stocks of maize to last until February next year.

NAM board estimated that additional collections of locally produced maize would stretch supplies until March.

Zambians consume about 54 000 tonnes of maize a month and currently has 232 000 tonnes in stocks according to NAM board figures.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

**PRESIDENT KAUNDA** of Zambia said yesterday he would not give in to Salisbury's demands that he stop Zambia-based terrorist raids into Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

In his first public reaction to the halting of maize shipments to Zambia through Zimbabwe Rhodesia, President Kaunda said Zambia had enough maize at present and would not succumb to pressure from the Salisbury Administration.

Speaking at the presentation of credentials by the new Iraqi Ambassador, Dr Kaunda denounced the move by Zimbabwe Rhodesia and declared: "Zambia will not be daunted."

"Unwarranted pressure will not derail the country's commitment to seeing that a just peace is achieved in Southern Africa," he told the Iraqi envoy, Mr Fahri Ahmed Qasbi.

President Kaunda described Zimbabwe Rhodesia's action as the "last kicks of a dying horse", and called on the international community to come to Zambia's aid.

### Contrast

Zambia's Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, said that in contrast to Zimbabwe Rhodesia's plans to try to "blot us out", Zambia supplies its southern neighbours with double the electric power used by Malawi and yet had not threatened to cut off this supply.

The Herald's correspondent in Bulawayo reports that only 150 net tonnes of maize a day has been moved across the Victoria Falls bridge in the past month.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways said in Bulawayo yesterday that Zambia had been giving priority to other rail traffic.

"Zambia itself indicates, within the given allocation of wagons, what commodities it wants. It has been giving priority to other traffic and we have moved no more than 150 net tonnes of maize a day for Zambia," the spokesman said.

He said about 1000 tonnes of maize destined for Zambia are stranded somewhere on the Z.R. railway system.

"This maize will be held pending disposal instructions, or the lifting of the Government's restriction," he said.

### Unaffected

Lana reports that rail haulage of copper from Zambia and Zaire and the movement of all other traffic through Victoria Falls was not affected by the ban.

A Z.R. spokesman told Lana: "The border remains open for movement of other traffic. As far as we know copper will still be moved through."

Sources in Lusaka told the Herald's Africa News Service that Zambia could withstand the immediate effects of the blockade until March next year.

Figures released by Namboard, Zambia's agricultural and marketing organisation, show the country is holding about 200 000 tonnes of maize. Namboard expects to glean another 45 000 tonnes from the local market during the season and, with a national consumption of about 64 000 tonnes a month, the crunch should not be felt before March.

Lana - Reuter reports from Lusaka that President Kaunda may rely on a speedy and successful end to the Lancaster House talks to ease his country out of the maize and terror-ban crisis.



## Salisbury Decision Defended

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

IF reports from Lusaka are to be believed Zambia has enough maize to keep it going until March. That at least should take the edge off claims that the blockade announced in Salisbury will cause suffering among innocent people in that country.

Not that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government wants to see the ordinary Zambian suffer. Far from it. But innocent people are already suffering dreadfully in this country as a result of President Kaunda's irresponsible behaviour.

The maize blockade must therefore be seen as a final warning to the Zambian leader, and to the world, that economically he is very much at our mercy. On this issue we have walked softly and with patience for a long time. Now the big stick is out.

There will, of course, be cries of outrage from the United Nations and other mischief-makers. There may even be attempts to set up a maize airlift to Zambia, although it is doubtful if the U.N. would be anxious to have any dealings with South Africa, which is Zambia's main supplier.

President Kaunda may even try to wriggle out of his self-made mess by pleading that the army is not big enough to control the terrorists now in his country. But whose fault is that? In any case he does have the power to control the flow of arms and supplies essential to their activities.

Yet there is a simple solution to the Zambian leader's dilemma. All he has to do is to ensure that the Lancaster House conference reaches a speedy and successful conclusion. Then perhaps people in this part of the world will be able to replace destruction with construction and get on with the task of building better lives for themselves.

CSO: 4420

PRETORIA HEARING UNDERWAY ON TWO MOZAMBIQUE PLANES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

A BANK official has testified in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, that the two light aircraft held by South African authorities at Wonderboom Airport were mortgaged to the Bank of Mozambique.

Mr Orlando Magalhães, director of credit administration at the head office of the Bank of Mozambique, Maputo, gave evidence on behalf of a State-financed company called Comag, which claims ownership of the planes.

He said a private aircraft company named Etapa had been a debtor of the bank and after Mozambique's independence in 1975 this company had made certain payments up to May 1978.

He read from a document which stated that all aircraft were to be registered in the name of Comag from July 7, 1978.

He said this company placed advertisements in a daily newspaper in Mozambique notifying all creditors of the former company of Etapa that they had to present debts owing to them by Etapa which Comag would be responsible for.

Mr Magalhães also quoted from a document which he said was signed by the Mozambican Minister of Transport and Communications stating that Comag would be the only enterprise authorised to sell the aircraft.

A European-based aircraft company, Alpen Flugzeughandel, has responded to a claim by Comag that the planes be returned to Mozambique, saying the aircraft belong to them.

They say the aircraft were sold to Alpen when they were illegally flown out of Mozambique to Zimbabwe Rhodesia on September 8.

The hearing continues.

CSO: 4420

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION MEETING SCHEDULED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] The tenth annual meeting of the Southern African Customs Union is scheduled to be held in Maseru the capital of Lesotho on Wednesday. The commission conference will be preceded by the Customs Union Technical Liaison Committee; the Trade and Industry Committee; and the Transport Liaison Committee; all of which will be held on Tuesday.

Various matters of mutual concern between Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland will be discussed, particularly in the areas of trade and transport.

The Customs Union Technical Liaison Committee will examine the workings of this committee over the past year and will present its report to the Commission on Wednesday.

One important item to be discussed by the Commission is the shares to be taken by Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland from the Common Revenue Pool for the next financial year.

Swaziland's delegation to the conference left today and is led by the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance Mr. Ray Strydom.

Other members of the delegation are: Mr. M. A. S. Khumalo, Under Secretary, Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism; Mr. Mmamali, Chief Commercial Officer, Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism; Mr. D. H. Mavimbela, Senior Assistant Secretary, Finance; Mr. M. P. Mkhonza, Chief Customs Officer, Dept. of Customs and Excise; Mr. D. E. Sandall, Customs Advisor, Dept. of Customs and Excise; Mr. E. A. Adewole, Government Statistician; Mr. K. Karl, Central Statistical Office; Mrs. I. Hlophe, Central Statistical Office; Mr. C. M. Mkhonza, Under Secretary, Works, Power and Communications; and Miss Maureen Chamane, Ministry of Works, Power and Communications.

The delegation will be returning home on Thursday.

CSO: 4420

UGANDAN MINISTER EXPLAINS BORDER CLOSING TO WAIYAKI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Oct 79 p 24

[Text]

UGANDA Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi yesterday explained why his country closed her border with Kenya on Kenyatta Day.

At a meeting in Nairobi he told Kenyan counterpart Munyua Waiyaki that, due to lack of communication, Uganda's closure of her borders with neighbouring countries had been misunderstood as being a unilateral act on the part of Uganda to close the common border with Kenya.

Uganda had not sealed her border with her neighbours, but had mounted extra-stringent checks at points of entry while carrying out exchange control measures, Mr. Alimadi said.

On the proposed Mwanza-Tanga railway line, the Ugandan Foreign Minister said this would be an additional route to the sea for his country, not an alternative one.

Mr. Alimadi told Dr. Waiyaki that Uganda had a "special relationship" with Tanzania by virtue of the liberation war against Idi Amin. He told Dr. Waiyaki that there were 30,000 Tanzanian troops still in Uganda.

Mr. Alimadi revealed that Uganda is to raise the level of her representation in Kenya from that of a liaison office to full diplomatic level manned by a High Commissioner. He requested Kenya to consider her representation at that level when Kenya decided to open a mission in Kampala.

Dr. Waiyaki thanked Mr. Alimadi for explaining his country's position over the border issue and suggested that direct communication between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries on major issues would avoid further misunderstanding.

CSO: 4420

SAO TOME PRESIDENT ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO GUINEA-BISSAU

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 pp 7, 8

[Text] Bissau--On Thursday, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe arrived in Bissau for an 8-day official visit, at the invitation of the head of state of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral.

The program for this visit includes official talks between the two statesmen, visits to industrial complexes and a tour of the country, specifically to the towns of Bafata, Gabu, Bolama and Buzaque, among others.

The president of Sao Tome is accompanied by Alda do Espirito Santo, the minister of information and popular culture, and Raul Braganca Neto, chief of the Army General Staff of his country.

Upon his arrival in Bissau, President Pinto da Costa stated that he was bringing to Guinea-Bissau a message of friendship and solidarity from the people of his country, and that this trip would enable him to exchange views on the development of the society, to obtain a better understanding of the situation and to meet with former comrades in the liberation battle against Portuguese colonialism and imperialism.

Moreover, before the visit that he is currently paying to Guinea-Bissau, President Pinto da Costa went to the Republic of Cape Verde, on an official visit, where he explored with President Aristides Pereira all the areas of cooperation between the two countries.

2909

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

CRACKS SEEN IN APARTHEID--Abidjan.--The Ivory Coast Government-run daily "FRATERNITE MATIN" reports signs of South Africa moving from its apartheid policy. In a front-page editorial by its editor, Mr Auguste Miremont, the daily pointed to three separate steps being taken by the South African Government as a small move in the right direction. It questioned, however, whether the abrogation of a law prohibiting mixed marriages, the proposed revision of the Immorality Act and a plan to open restaurants to all races without special passes would be put into practice. "Other small steps toward racial integration had already been observed in the past, yet progress is most slow," it said. "But is there any other means but dialogue or contacts with (South Africa) available to independent Black African people to overcome apartheid in South Africa?" the paper asked. Economic sanctions proved illusory and prospects of a war against a country powerfully armed by Western countries could hardly be entertained, it said.--SAPA-REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 79 p 7]

FRENCH PER CAPITA ASSISTANCE--Details of the spread of French aid have also been revealed in an interesting light, writes a correspondent, in the CANARD. Noting that the French government never reveals its financial aid in budget documents, it did manage to obtain the latest figures. It suggests that official reticence in publishing them was because of jealousy that an unequal spread of aid might cause among the recipients. Gabon emerges as the luckiest with a per head average of 125 French francs annually in aid. Next is Central Africa at 77 francs (total aid in 1977 was 150m. francs and in 1978 it was 107m.). Chad receives 38 francs per head annually. Upper Volta 24 francs and Mali 22 francs per inhabitant every year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1911]

MOZAMBICAN TROOPS IN UGANDA--More than 1,500 Mozambican soldiers are reported to have recently joined with the Tanzanian troops stationed in Uganda. Airplanes of the Mozambican air forces have transported 200 soldiers per day from Maputo to Entebbe for at least a week, in the course of a secret operation carried out this summer. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 79 p 26] 11267



UGANDA ACCUSES KENYAN GOVERNMENT--The Kenyan government is accused by the Ugandan authorities of carrying on a policy of refusal of cooperation, because of the confiscation by the Kenyan police of some 100 automobiles which it refuses to return to Idi Amin Dada's successors. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 79 p 26] 11267

UGANDANS REPATRIATED FROM KENYA--More than 10,000 Ugandans were repatriated from Kenya during July and August, states the newspaper UGANDA TIMES. Last month, the Kenyan authorities transported Ugandan refugees by truck to the border town of Malaba. In the course of this transfer, some Ugandan refugees had to leave their children, some of whom were less than 6 months old, in Kenya. Upon their arrival in Uganda, the refugees are housed in the Social Center of Mengo, in Kampala, and a team responsible for repatriation is attempting, in liaison with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Nairobi, to accelerate the repatriation. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 79 p 26] 11267

CSO: 4400

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE, DENIES NAMIBIA RAID

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the following communique, signed by the Comrade Defense Minister, Col Iko Carreira, member of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and concerning the most recent acts of aggression perpetrated against our country by the South African racists, was distributed:

"The violations and armed provocations carried out on the southern border of our country by the racist South African troops which are illegally occupying the neighboring territory of Namibia are continuing.

"For example, at 1515 hours yesterday, 18 October, six Impala MK-2 pursuit-bomber planes and two Puma type helicopters bombed the locality of Omupanda, 11 kilometers south of N'giva, capital of Cunene Province.

"The antiaircraft defense of the military unit stationed there shot down an Impala MK-2 types pursuit-bomber plane, and also hit one of the Puma helicopters.

"During the attack by the South African Air Force, two FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers were wounded.

"Honor and glory to the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party.

"The struggle continues; victory is certain!"

False Racist Propaganda Exposed

Meanwhile, a second communique, also signed by the minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, exposed the shameful propaganda from racist South Africa regarding alleged armed provocation by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

The second communique reads as follows:

"During the past few days, the South African racist press and radio in particular have mentioned alleged armed provocation, violations of the frontier and even abduction of people by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on occupied Namibian territory.

"The Ministry of Defense announces that the units of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola or the supplementary Armed Forces have not engaged in any type of operation on the territory of Namibia occupied by the South African racist forces, much less intercepting people from the other side of the border.

"Honor and glory to the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party.

"The struggle continues!"

2909

CSO: 4401

# PAIHAMA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PARTY UNITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 79 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Saurimo--Comrade Kundi Paihama, minister of the interior and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, recently presided over an important popular rally in support of the Central Committee.

Speaking on that occasion, Paihama praised the great figure of the distinguished revolutionary and number-one militant of the Angolan revolution, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, stressing that "we must have the courage to follow his example, to build the socialist society for which he always fought.

"This is the time for struggle, for courage, serenity and determination, because we have many enemies, within and without, who will take advantage of this period of mourning to try to divide us," Paihama added, emphasizing the idea that we must calmly proceed with the revolution, which "must go forward and triumph, as our beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto desired."

"We have confidence in our people," he said at another point. "We are fully confident that we are going to carry on the work that our president left behind; we are going to cultivate the seed he planted, for a good harvest."

Kundi Paihama urged all the people to close ranks behind the MPLA-Labor Party to neutralize all the onslaughts of the enemy, because, as he said, "the enemy is not just South Africa, nor the puppets of the UNITA or the FNLA, but mainly those disguised enemies who live among us, who talk with us. This is where we must be vigilant, to neutralize all these attacks by internal reactionaries and the incorrect ideas of the petty bourgeoisie."

## Combat Opportunists

"There are opportunists who simply want to grab the key posts in our party and state apparatus, who work simply to earn money and who are not interested in the problems of the people. They are the ones who nourish reactionary ideas, creating confusion among our people," Paihama declared, and stressed: "As party militants, we must always hold to the truth that pains the

reactionaries, and remain steadfast in the face of all the reactionary maneuvers. We will have to apply a revolutionary truth, painful as it is to some, and, I must add, we are going to take severe measures against those who try to impede the progress of our revolution."

The interior minister further declared: "When Comrade President Agostinho Neto spoke of the need to inject worker and peasant blood into the party and state apparatus, he wanted to emphasize that these two classes must be the effective leaders of the country, because we have chosen a socialist path, and this necessarily implies a Marxist-Leninist orientation. We are following the principles of the theory of the proletariat.

"The petty bourgeois," he added, "filled with ambition, cannot direct anything, because they are never going to resolve the problems of the people. On the contrary, they will seek to resolve their own problems, and transfer our money to foreign banks, all for personal profit."

In the course of his speech, Paihama also pointed to the need to mobilize efforts to increase aid to the liberation movements struggling in southern Africa, specifically the peoples of Zimbabwe and South Africa. "We must," he stressed, "close ranks behind the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and battle against the worst enemy in Africa: imperialism and all its agents, notably the South African racists."

#### Consolidate National Unity

The need to consolidate national unity to forward the revolutionary process was one of the issues that received special attention in the interior minister's speech to the popular rally.

In this regard, the leader stressed the need to unite around the party and to apply one of the principles always defended by our immortal guide, Comrade President Agostinho Neto. "The Central Committee," he said, "has sworn to our people, to the whole revolutionary world, to continue the work begun by our beloved guide, to stubbornly defend, even if it costs us our lives, the political line which he taught us and always defended, and which calls primarily for the consolidation of national unity."

6362

CSO: 4401

## TRADE MINISTRY STRUGGLES WITH SUPPLY SYSTEM DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 79 pp 2, 6

[Excerpts] Uige--The minister of home trade, Comrade Carlos Alberto Van-Dunem, paid a 2-day working visit to Uige Province, heading a large delegation from his ministry, for the purpose of initiating the new supply system for that province's population.

Upon his arrival, he was greeted by Comrade Manuel Quarta (Punza), member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and party coordinator; Lanvu Norman, provincial commissioner; and Lt Col Dimbondua, commander of the military region; in addition to other officials.

On the first day of his working visit, the home trade minister opened a dozen people's stores and supermarkets located in the town of Uige, including, among others, stores for food and industrial goods.

Continuing his visit, he opened seven people's stores in the municipality of Negage and one in the settlement of Quimalalo, in the municipality of Songo, which will from now on start supplying the people of that area with vitally needed goods, especially items of food and clothing.

With this new supply system, the Ministry of Home Trade is curbing certain maneuvers on the part of some of the saboteurs of our economy aimed in particular at speculating with the goods that the people are lacking.

The effort expended by the Home Trade Ministry to improve the system of supplies to the population is associated with the implementation of the watchword "the most important thing is to solve the people's problems;" thereby paying proper and deserved tribute to the one who was and always will be the guide of our revolution, Comrade President Dr Agostinho Neto.

In its attempt to attain this goal, the Ministry of Home Trade is faced with serious difficulties which are the main causes of the imbalance in supplies, specifically, the non-fulfillment of the supply plan of the national production sector and the lack of concurrent import plans, the solution to which deserves the backing of all agencies.

During his meeting, Comrade Luis Gomez discussed several matters associated with this branch of activity, which constitutes one of the key areas in solving the people's problems.



## ZAIRE PROVINCE POLITICAL, MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 pp 2, 7

[Excerpt] Mbanza Congo (from our correspondent)--The ninth regular meeting of the Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party of Zaire took place on 10 and 11 October in the commune of Madimba, in the municipality of Mbanza Congo, under the chairmanship of its coordinator, Comrade Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty, a member of the Central Committee and coordinator of the party committee.

The meeting, which analyzed in detail the current politico-organizational, socioeconomic and military situation in the province, concluded, among other things, that there was a need for an intransigent battle to implement the instructions left by our immortal guide, Comrade President Dr Agostinho Neto, as well as for applying greater dynamism to the organization of our party, the youth entity and the mass organizations.

Furthermore, the party and government officials participating in the meeting also decided that the central structures of the nation's ministries, namely, those of fishing, home trade, agriculture, and construction and housing, should pay more attention to their delegations, thereby carrying out the watchword of the immortal Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, whose conviction it was that the most important thing was to solve the people's problems.

#### Motion for Support

During the course of the work, the participants unanimously voiced their pleasure at the election of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the office of president of the MPLA-Labor Party of the People's Republic of Angola and commander-in-chief of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola].

In discussing the productive sector, that of agriculture to be more exact, the provincial commissioner of Zaire, after citing some progress made in it since the defeat of colonialism in Angola, stressed the importance, at

the present time, of consolidating and extending the agricultural cooperatives and forming peasants' associations, as a means of surmounting many of the problems which are still being experienced in that province and throughout the entire national territory now.

He also mentioned the latest crimes committed by Botha's racist clique against the defenseless populations of the provinces of Cunene and Huila.

2909

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

**MEAT SALES STOPPED**--During this month and until mid-November, the Livestock Products Distributing Enterprise (DINAPROPE) will be unable to guarantee regular supplies of meat to butcher shops, according to a communique sent by that government agency which reached our publishing offices. The communique adds that this decision was based, on the one hand, on problems related to purchasing meat on the international market, and, on the other, on the fact that this time of year is not the best for purchasing livestock from native producers or for the respective meat production. The existing stocks of beef are being progressively affected, which is preventing the DINAPROPE from maintaining the current rate of meat supplies to the population, which had been rather steady. The same communique notes that, therefore, until meat supplies are reestablished, the distribution of meat will be guaranteed only for "institutional consumption." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 79 p 2] 2909

**INCREASED UNTA DISCIPLINE NEEDED**--Mocamedes--The provincial council of the National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA] decided to suspend all the trade union activities of one of its members until the termination of an investigation to ascertain liability with respect to his conduct within the trade union organization. This decision was made during the course of a meeting to analyze the trade union situation and to plan future tasks aimed at consolidating the union structures in the province. Participating in this meeting, in addition to the members of the UNTA Provincial Secretariat, were the first secretaries of the construction, food, health, public administration and services, fishing and agricultural-livestock workers' unions. The findings from the meeting underscore the need to reinforce discipline and organization, which are required for the implementation of the superior orientation of the MPLA-Labor Party and the instructions given by the late lamented Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. A motion was also signed by all the participants and members of the Mocamedes provincial council of UNTA, calling for closing ranks around the Central Committee in order to fulfill the orientation of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 p 2] 2909

SITUATION IN MALANJE ANALYZED--Malanje--The head of the Ministry of Provincial Coordination, Comrade Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy), is in this province for the purpose of analyzing and become apprised of the political and socioeconomic situation, paying several visits to the municipalities in the company of the coordinator of the party's provincial committee, Comrade Domingos Afonso Neto, a member of the Central Committee. Pedro Van-Dunem has observed the province's potential, which is chiefly agricultural in nature, and which in the near future may lead to its conversion into one of the nation's leading granaries; inasmuch as the products grown there are used primarily for food. Furthermore, a delegation from the Central Committee's Department for Establishment of the People's Government and Support to Mass Organizations also arrived in this province in order to study methods for the establishment of higher forms of people's organizations starting with the rank and file. The People's Government, which was one of the last concerns of our late lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto, will be the organ that will enable the people to control all of the national life and government activity in the realm of the state's affairs. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 p 2] 2909

CSO: 4401

## DROUGHT, INSECTS DESTROY CROPS; DESERTIFICATION FEARED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] Praia, 30 Sep--The dryland crops of this growing year in Cape Verde are lost, according to a communique from the Ministry of Rural Development released in the city of Praia.

It might be possible to save 10 percent of the normal crop, but only if it rains before the end of this month, say agronomists, who also stress the destruction caused by plagues of grasshoppers, which have been endemic in Cape Verde for 2 years. According to the technicians, the drought situation can no longer be said to have cyclical characteristics, but those of true desertification.

Former green areas of major production on the islands of Santa Antao, Sao Nicolau and Santiago are now arid, without a single plant.

The last major drought on most of the islands lasted from 1965 to 1978, but in some parts of the islands, once considered the breadbasket of Cape Verde, not one drop of water fell for 20 years.

The heavy rains of 1978 revived the hopes of the agronomists and the growers. They seeded all the land and planted 650,000 trees, but only 30 percent of the crop could be saved, owing to the lack of rain in the final fruiting phase and the action of the warm air masses ("easterlies") carried from the Sahara and the destruction caused by the grasshoppers.

The first rains of the current agricultural year fell in mid-July; seeding was immediately initiated in the dry lands, and there was hope for a normal rainy season. Most of the crops planted in the arid and semiarid lands were soon almost completely lost, and the rest vegetated under markedly dry conditions.

The rains that fell over almost all of the archipelago at the end of August significantly improved the situation, making it possible to reseed areas affected by the earlier dry period. At that time, this year's reforestation campaign was initiated, providing for the planting of a million trees.

Nevertheless, the new dry period and the devastating grasshopper plague almost totally destroyed the dry-land crops (corn and beans, the traditional staples of the Cape Verdian diet). Only irrigated crops (2,500 hectares of green vegetables, sugar cane, bananas, cassava and potatoes) are still growing in the valleys of Cape Verde.

6362

CSO: 4401

## CAPE VERDE

### BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS--Praia, 5 Oct--This month in Cape Verde, six Portuguese university professors will begin to teach the first training courses for secondary school docents. The course will offer a bachelor's degree in four areas: historical and natural sciences, physics and chemistry, mathematics and design. Possibly the nucleus of future broader university training in Cape Verde, the 6-month intensive course is offered to 40 students (10 in each area) of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, and is highly structured with respect to curricula and the content of the programs in the various areas of training. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 79 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4401



## GABON

### BRIEFS

AGREEMENT RATIFICATION WITH ROMANIA--A ceremony to exchange documents on the ratification of the agreements signed on 26 June 1975 in Bucharest between Gabon and Romania, took place this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Gabonese minister for foreign affairs, Mr Martin Bongo, and the Romanian ambassador to Gabon, Mr Gheorghe Barbu, made the exchange. This cooperation accord concerns commerce, agriculture, science and technology, and the creation of a Gabon-Romania mixed commission.

[Text] [AB080750 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Nov 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

**CMB SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNATION**--Mr. Kwame Pianim, chief executive of the dissolved Cocoa Marketing Board, has resigned as interim superintendent of the CMB's affairs. The resignation took effect from October 5, although Mr. Pianim was representing Ghana at a meeting of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance in Lome that weekend. No reason was announced for his resignation, which has been accepted by the government. A three-man committee has been appointed in his place and consists of Mr. Mumuni Bawumia (a lawyer and PNP member), Dr. K. G. Erbynn (economist and former Regional Commissioner), and Dr. K. Gyamfi (Deputy Minister-designate of Agriculture). The AFRC had announced that a five-man council would be appointed to run Ghana's cocoa affairs, and Mr. Pianim had later said that talks were still going on. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1908]

**GAS COUPONS IN EFFECT**--The sale of motor fuel ration books began on October 8 in Accra under the supervision of the Chief Technical Officer of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. An official statement said the sale would start in regional capitals and major towns on October 15 supervised by District Chief Executives. Users of all motorised vehicles were expected to buy the ration books before October 29 when the system would become operative throughout the country. The announcement said all filling stations would be supplied with petroleum products as from October 8, and that motorists could buy from any designated filling station. This was to avoid the need to queue up only on specified days at specified stations. The announcement, however, stressed that sales according to odd and even registration numbers would continue, and that private motorists were still entitled to only £21 per week and taxis to £15 daily until further notice. The ration book system was originally meant to come into force all over the country by October 15 but was postponed. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1908]

**PNP MEMBERS DISMISSED**--Mr. Kwesi Dougan, Central Regional secretary of the PNP, and also just nominated as Deputy Regional Minister, has been relieved of his party post along with Mr. Kweku Walker, regional propaganda secretary, for alleged embezzlement, mismanagement and insubordination. This followed a vote of no confidence passed by a regional delegates' conference. A five-man committee was appointed to probe the officials. The newly-elected regional chairman, Mr. Matthew Oppan, appealed to members who had been collecting gifts in the name of the party to refrain from those nefarious acts. He said the house-cleaning exercise in force would continue until all misfits within the party had been removed. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1908]

BILATERAL TRADE WITH GDR--Dr. J. L. S. Abbey, Commissioner for Economic Planning, has signed a series of contracts with East German Government officials following talks in East Berlin on ways of improving bilateral trade. Agency reports said Ghana would supply East Germany with cocoa and other farm produce and buy agricultural machinery, roadbuilding equipment and machine tools in return. No details were given of the value of the agreements. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1909]

IMPROVED TEACHER CONDITIONS SOUGHT--The Secretary-General of the National Association of Teachers, Mr. T. A. Bediako, has said that Ghana lost more than 8,000 trained teachers to neighbouring countries between 1974 and 1979. Speaking at a workshop on visual aids at Cape Coast, Mr. Bediako said the exodus was in search for better service conditions. He therefore suggested that government should raise the academic and professional qualifications of teachers and also provide a more attractive working condition for them so as to retain what he called teaching personnel of the right calibre. He said there were roughly 28,000 teachers in the service, and that the number would increase to 30,000 by 1980. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1909]

CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS LACK--The Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) has said it may have to dismiss all its staff if the present shortage of raw materials hitting its factories continues to the end of October. Nine out of 16 production divisions have closed down, with redundant staff on full pay, for two years. The divisions affected are Boatyards, Metal Industries, Vegetable Oils, Footwear, Glass factory, Brick and Tiles factory, Marble Works, Distilleries and Electronics. A GIHOC spokesman said that £7m. have so far been spent on paying the salaries of redundant staff, but that no more such expenditure would be possible if the few divisions producing the revenue also have to close for lack of raw materials. The banks, he said, were unable to establish letters of credit for the corporation, and the government appeared unwilling to provide it with adequate import licences. The government, he said, has approved only £96m. worth of import licences out of the £200m. worth sought by the corporation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1909]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IMPROVED FOOD SUPPLY MEASURES--Bissau, 26 Sep--The government of Guinea-Bissau will take measures to regulate the country's supply situation, which is undergoing a troubling phase. This matter took up most of the last cabinet meeting, and it is known that the planned measures include the introduction of mechanisms to rationalize the distribution of products, aimed at reducing profiteering. Guinea-Bissau has been having some financial problems lately, reflected in the breakdowns of supply that have been observed, but other factors also contribute to the situation. Another phenomenon troubling the authorities is that products are being smuggled to neighboring countries for sale at higher prices, and measures are also being taken in this regard. Distribution channels will be improved, namely, with the establishment of new supply ports. Within a few days, two new supermarkets will be inaugurated in Bissau, to be followed shortly by a third. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Sep 79 p 4] 6362

NEW EMBASSY IN GDR--Citing an official source, ANOP reported yesterday that Guinea-Bissau will soon establish diplomatic representation in the GDR. Ana Maria Gabral, present director of the House of Culture in Bissau, will be the first Guinean ambassadress in Berlin. The same source said that Ana Maria Cabral will also be accredited as her country's diplomatic representative to the governments of other European socialist countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 79 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

INFORMATION MINISTER ON RADIO, TELEVISION PROJECT

AB030749 Abidjan INFORMATION in French 31 Oct 79 p 1, 2 AB

[Publication of AGENCE IVOIRIENNE DE PRESSE]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the minister of information, Mr Amadou Thiam, presented the general policy of his ministry to the members of Parliament and gave them detailed information about the national project for radio and television coverage. Minister Amadou Thiam thus began the series of working sessions between parliamentarians and Cabinet members within the framework of the 1980 budget.

In his introduction, the minister of information said that most of his work had been related to the national radio and television coverage project. Mr Amadou Thiam then gave detailed information about this project to Parliament.

The project is made up of two phases. The first one, which is now being carried out, involves among other things the construction of a radio broadcasting station building; the realization of radio and television regional centers, of radio links, of television emitting centers, and of frequency modulation transmitting centers; the creation of an industry for manufacturing and retailing frequency modulation radio sets and television sets; and a single sideband network for the AIP [IVORIAN PRESS AGENCY]. The project will require an investment of 59 billion [currency not specified; presumably CFA francs].

The training of personnel is a very important part of this project. Nine hundred and sixty specialists in every aspect of radio and television are to be trained; 236 of them will receive advanced training at the Bordeaux training school.

CSO: 4400

## MOI DEFENDS POLICY TOWARD POKOT, TURKANA TRIBES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text] **FOREIGNERS who have been given hospitality by the Kenyan Government will not be allowed to dictate matters concerning the country's internal security.**

This was said by President Moi when he reviewed the passing-out parade of 285 recruits of the General Service Unit at Embakasi yesterday.

President Moi told the recruits and a large crowd of wananchi at the GSU training school: "I have been greatly distressed to learn that some foreigners are complaining about our genuine efforts to disarm cattle rustlers in Pokot and Turkana." He said this attitude would not be tolerated.

"I visited this area recently and directed that those keeping guns should surrender them voluntarily to the Government and I gave them a deadline. Some of them did and others did not," he explained.

He added: "The situation cannot be allowed to continue the way it was and I had to send the GSU to comb the area and confiscate the hidden guns."

He said over 1,000 guns had been found during the operation.

The President said: "What is disturbing me is that some foreigners residing in these areas have taken it upon themselves to complain that the operation is harmful. Do they want to direct us on how to protect our people?"

### Wiped out

He said angrily: "These people complaining do not even regret the death of 90 innocent men,

women and children through the use of these illegally kept guns. I want to state here that the Ngurukos must be wiped out once and for all, whether these people complain or not."

President Moi asked: "Are these foreigners friends or enemies of Kenya?"

He noted that missionaries of such denominations as the African Inland Church, the Full Gospel Church and the Catholic Church who were rendering essential services — such as building hospitals and schools and spreading the word of God in the remote areas — were aware of the Government's good intentions.

"They therefore have not joined the malicious foreigners in their false and uncalled for allegations."

He said the Government would continue to give dedicated and devoted friends of Kenya maximum security, so they could carry out their nation-building

activities without fear of molestation.

Lashing out at foreigners spreading rumours that the GSU was manhandling people in Pokot and Turkana, President Moi said such foreigners were apathetic to killings by those keeping illegal guns.

"Such foreigners would like these tribes to remain backward so that they can form a human zoo for their photographic propaganda," he stressed. He said the intentions of these foreigners was to take pictures for propaganda purposes and to tarnish the good name of Kenya.

"This is wrong since the life styles of these tribes are not representative of the overall standard of living in Kenya," he added.

He asserted: "We cannot allow these people to continue keeping guns to massacre their own kith and kin. We must continue with the campaign to retrieve these guns, and we cannot allow the minority views of these foreigners to override in all else our national aspirations," he pointed out.

President Moi told the GSU staff: "Members of the police force involved in smuggling and corruption must be charged in courts of law like anyone else."

He said the GSU was a reserve force for use in special operational areas and civil disorders. But he advised wananchi not to run away from GSU men whenever they see them because their intention was to protect wananchi.



## RADIO'S STATEMENTS ABOUT NONAFRICAN CITIZENS RAPPED

VOK's Commentary 'Factually Erroneous'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

UNLIKE many other places in the world where differences of race cause misunderstanding and even animosity among people who are all citizens of the same country, we in Kenya have succeeded in proving that people of all races can live together happily and peacefully. And we pride ourselves on being among the few anywhere who have learned to respect the fact that, despite differences in the colour of our skins or the countries of our origin, we are all also members of the human race.

Unfortunately, some people, here and in other parts of the world, have yet to learn this. Where the concept of the equality of all human beings is not fully understood and respected trouble can be expected to erupt which, in many cases, disturbs the peace and stability of everyone. There are numerous examples to back this fact and look at political developments in countries where racial differences are magnified will also support this fact.

Because of our past history, which has taught us the dangers of racial disharmony, we in Kenya have learned to take seriously our leaders' call to eschew racialism. We have thus become the envy of many other nations which strive, in vain, to copy the multiracial nature of our society where we scrupulously respect the Constitution which, among other things, emphasises the importance of equality among all people. Discrimination on the ground of race has been wiped out in this country.

It would appear however, that, though the Constitution of Kenya clearly says no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority, there are some who harbour

racial hatred which can only be described as some form of discrimination. To make matters worse, they happen to hold responsible public offices.

Any citizen of non-African origin who listened to yesterday's Voice of Kenya commentary, "The Way It Is", must have been scared by some of the remarks contained in it, for the commentary made serious allegations about non-African Kenyans and their contribution to this nation's development.

The commentary, to which the Attorney-General, Mr. Njonjo, has reacted in a "letter to the editor" published on Page 7 today, made sweeping allegations about non-African citizens of this country, who were accused of being "disloyal" simply because they are not seen at places where national celebrations take place. Because the Voice of Kenya is owned and run by the Government's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, many who listened to the remarks in the commentary in question concluded that they represented the official Government stand on the role non-African citizens play, or are supposed to play, in the task of nation-building. Is the most important of these roles attendance at public rallies on national days? Do all Africans attend such rallies?

Mr. Njonjo's letter will be a big relief to non-African citizens who might have reached the conclusion, after hearing the VoK diatribe, that they are no longer needed in Kenya because some of them do not attend national celebrations. It is apparent that there is someone who writes commentaries for VoK who still looks at Kenyans in terms of their "place of origin". Whoever this individual may be, he should be told that adopting such an attitude is going against the spirit of the Constitution of this land which describes "discrimination" as affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin, colour or creed.

Apart from anything else, the VoK commentary was also factually erroneous. In claiming that non-African citizens do not contribute to Harambee projects, it failed to appreciate and acknowledge the important role played by non-Africans in almost all Harambee projects in Kenya. When our leaders go to Harambee meetings with huge sums of money they normally say the money is from themselves and their "friends". Did the VoK commentator take the trouble to find out who these "friends" are? Apart from Harambee contributions, our non-African citizens are making many other big contributions in several other fields, medicine and education being only two of them. They chose to become Kenyans because they love this country and to question their loyalty when their contribution to building a better Kenya is unquestionably great is, as Mr. Njonjo says, to be extremely naive.

## Attorney General's Reaction

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Oct 79 p 7

[Article by C. Njonjo, attorney general]

[Text]

THE American record company CBS hosted a self-launching party last Friday at the Masai Lodge which was attended by, among others, the vice-president of CBS who had come all the way from New York, everybody who is anybody on the media-music scene.

Mr. Simeon Ndesandjo, a director of the CBS Kenya outlined the company's plans to develop the local industry. This includes the pressing of CBS imported products naive to conclude that loyalty can be measured by attendance or non-attendance at public functions. Besides, the conclusions do not stand up to closer questioning — what accurate evidence is there for such conclusions? Surely not merely a cursory

glance by a bored journalist at the crowd. A proper count on such occasions could well reveal that citizens of non-African origin are remarkably well represented, proportionately speaking. And how many of them actually receive invitation cards? To my knowledge, relatively few, and those who do receive a dignified invitation are meticulous about replying and very conscientious about attending.

And what of the countless citizens of African origin who do not attend national day celebrations? Only recently the Provincial Administration was complaining of just this. This may be regrettable but they too are free to choose for themselves. Coercion and intimidation should be discouraged in this Nyayo era.

And, as if this were not enough, the programme went on to say that citizens of non-African origin did not participate in Harambee fund-raising. Such blatant error and insult is inexcusable from the media and can only breed

bitterness and disillusion on the one hand, complacency on the other. Without the wonderful generosity of the Asians and Europeans, out of all proportion to their numbers, many Harambees would be miserable failures.

I hope they will all treat this programme with the contempt that it deserves, confident that it does not reflect the views of thinking Kenyans, or the Government, confident too that they are welcomed as citizens of our country, and that we deplore this habit of "categorising" our citizens merely on the basis of racial origins.

Surely a far more honest conclusion to come to when considering apparent non-attendance at certain public functions, is that there might be too many of them and that such occasions are now becoming repetitive and even boring.

CSO: 4420

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK PRAISED FOR DEVELOPMENT AID

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Oct 79 p 5

[Text]

THE Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice-President, Mr. Nicholas Ng'ang'a, yesterday commended the European Investment Bank for its concern in helping young nations to come to grips with their developments.

The Permanent Secretary was deputising for Vice-President Mwai Kibaki to welcome a delegation of the bank's board of directors, led by its President, Mr. Yves Le Portz in his office. He recalled that the bank's capital in Kenya was used in agro-industries and infrastructural development.

Stressing that Kenya, since independence, has made great strides in developing human resources as well as initiating agro-orientated development, the Permanent Secretary commended the European Economic Community member states for their assistance despite the current global economic depression.

"Developing countries like Kenya need an economic structure capable of producing commodities competitive in world markets", Mr. Ng'ang'a said.

He added that it was the Government concern to tilt the economy so as to cater for rural areas where the bulk of the population lives.

This, he said, meant that industries would be located in rural areas so as to stop the influx of job seekers to urban centres.

Mr. Ng'ang'a thanked the board of directors of the bank for its decision to hold its board meeting in Kenya, being

the first time it did so in Africa.

He requested the bank's officials to familiarise themselves fully with development efforts taking place throughout the country, so as to see that the money they give Kenya is well used.

Mr. Le Portz commended Kenya Government's efforts to better the living conditions of Kenyans.

He said his bank was ready for more talks with Kenyan officials concerning future co-operation.

He disclosed that the second Lome Convention would be signed soon and would offer similar terms as those in the preceding pact.

Mr. Le Portz said during their one week stay in Kenya, they would seek ways of harnessing Afro-European co-operation as well as exploring means of expanding development projects.

The European Investment Bank recently helped Kenya by providing Sh. 111 million loan for the development of South Nyanza sugar factory at Awendo.

Other beneficiaries include Athi River cement factory and Kenya Tourist Development Corporation.

Mr. Le Portz was accompanied by the bank's senior vice-president, Mr. Richard Rapp and a vice-president, Mr. Horst Otto Steffle. Also present was an Under-Secretary in the Office of the Vice-President, Mr. Alfred Viana.

STAFF, WORKERS OF TWO CITY COUNCILS RECEIVE MORE MONEY

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 28 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Kauli wa Mwenbe]

[Text] Salaried staff of Nairobi City Council and Mombasa Municipal Council (Commission) will get separate housing allowance while manual workers of the two authorities will have their wages increased.

This information is contained in Nairobi City Council minutes for September, which said the agreement was signed by the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union and the two councils in Mombasa on September 5. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the then Mayor of Nairobi, Mr Andrew Ngumba.

According to the minutes, salaried employees of Grade A to E will be entitled to a monthly, maximum housing allowance of Sh 900, Grade F to G Sh 800, H to I Sh 600, J to K Sh 500, Grade L Sh 400 and Grade M and N Sh 300 with effect from August 1, 1979.

All nonsalaried employees will be entitled to a wage increase in Sh 30 per month with effect from May 1, 1979, said the minutes.

The Mombasa meeting also agreed to increase housing allowance for non-salaried grades from Sh 90 to Sh 130 per month. The nonsalaried employees shall not be required to produce rent receipts or rent books as a condition of claiming the allowance, stated the minutes.

Conditions for granting housing allowances for salaried staff were spelled out as follows: Officers living in rental houses shall be required to produce rent receipts or rent books to their respective councils to show the actual rent paid.

Allowances will be given in accordance with the actual rent paid, subject to the maximum housing allowance allowed to their respective grades.

Where the officers were still paying installments to buy their own houses, they will get a refund equal to the amount of actual installments paid, subject to the maximum housing allowance pertaining to their respective grades.

And where the officers have paid up fully for their owner-occupied houses they will receive the maximum housing allowance according to their grades.

The minutes said the exercise would cost Nairobi City Council Sh 535,000 for the remaining part of 1979, and that it would cost Sh 1,045,000 for a full year.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**OIL EXPLORATION RIGHTS GRANTED**--The government attaches great importance to the exploration of oil, Natural Resources Minister, Mbiyu Koinange said in Nairobi yesterday. "We have very strong hopes that one day we shall strike oil in our country," Mr Koinange said when he signed an agreement granting exclusive oil exploration rights to a consortium of American oil companies. He said the government was anxiously encouraging foreign oil exploration companies to invest in the search. The licence gives the consortium including Kenya Cities Service Inc., Marathon Petroleum and Union Oil Kenya Limited, all subsidiaries of US companies, exclusive exploratory rights over an area of 12,428 kilometres in the Coast Province, both on and off shore. The companies will carry out both geological and geophysical investigations as well as drilling to determine the oil potential of the area, if any. The minister noted that the consortium would employ the latest and most modern technology available in the work. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Oct 79 p 5]

**NEW SUGAR PLANT PLANNED**--A Sh 80 million sugar factory is to be built at Kemeloi in Nandi District. This was announced at Kemeloi trading centre at the weekend by DC Ben Makosewe, who said it was yet another measure to promote development in the area. He said the sugar cane that will feed the factory will be grown by wananchi according to a programme that will not leave any sugar rotting in shambas. Mr Makosewe said, however, that wananchi would not be allowed to put all their acreage to sugar cultivation, leaving them with no land for subsistence farming. Only a portion of an individual's land would have to be under sugar cultivation. Flanked by the director of the proposed Nandi Sugar Industries, Mr H.M. Davani, who is also a director of J.C. Mukherji and Associates (Kenya) Ltd., who are consulting engineers for the factory, the DC said the area had enough potential for sugar production. And he said that once production starts in a few months' time, Kenya's importation of sugar would be reduced. Mr Devani said his company would consider adding two more sugar industries to the district if wananchi showed initiative on planting more sugar cane in the area. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Oct 79 p 9]

**FRG MP'S VISIT**--Five members of the West German Federal parliament arrived in Kenya yesterday for a five-day information tour. They came from Lusaka, Zambia, and were met at Jomo Kenyatta Airport by Dr A. Kuehn, West German Ambassador to Kenya. During their stay they are to call on the vice-chancellor of the University of Nairobi, Prof Joseph Mungai, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr L. O. Kibinge, and the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr L. J. Ngugi. The MPs will also visit the Masinga Dam construction project, which is partly financed by West Germany, and call at the German School. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Nov 79 p 3]

**MP TO BE RETURNED UNOPPOSED**--The Supervisor of Elections, Mr Norman Montgomery, yesterday announced that Mr Gitu Kahengeri, the only other candidate in the race for the Juja constituency, is to be returned unopposed owing to the death of Mr Peter Muigai Kenyatta, the last member for the area. Consequently, there will be no polling in the constituency. Mr Kahengeri was kept in detention by the colonial administration from 1953 to 1960. He became Kanu's subbranch secretary for Juja when the party was formed. He was elected Juja MP in 1969, and held the seat until 1974 when he was unseated by Mr Kenyatta. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Oct 79 p 1]

**SECT MEMBERS ARRESTED**--Fourteen members of a sect known as Kanitha wa Ngai from Gichira in Aguthi Location, Nyeri District, have been arrested after the police found them in a house where the dead body of a two-year old child was lying. Police reports from Myeri said the 14 arrested included nine women members of the sect, which does not believe in taking people to hospital, dipping cattle or spraying crops. It is believed that the child died in the house the police raided on Sunday night, when they found the 14 people gathered there, ostensibly for prayers. A police source said investigations were under way and that a post-mortem examination was expected soon to determine the death of the child. Earlier reports on Sunday night indicated that there were two dead bodies in the house, but when the police carried out their raid after a tip off, they found only the body of the child. Those in the house claimed they were waiting there for the child's father, who works in North-Eastern Province, to come home to advise on the funeral arrangements. The police added that the people found in the house also claimed a telegram had been sent to inform the father of the child's death. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Oct 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

POLICY ON REFUGEES--Maseru--The Lesotho Government had no intention of establishing refugee camps or schools because this would make the country an easy target for attack and possible kidnappings, the Lesotho Minister of Sports and Culture, Mr Albert Mohale, said in Maseru this week. Speaking at the opening of the R250,000 classroom block financed by the United Nations High Commission for refugees, he said segregation based on nationality of ethnic origin was abhorred in Lesotho. "We would like refugees to be fully integrated into our society and to settle permanently in Lesotho. However, they would be deported if they misbehaved." His government had requested the United Nations for financial assistance to expand teaching facilities in the country to help South African refugee students by placing them in Lesotho high schools following the 1976 student unrest in Soweto. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 31 Oct 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT WARNS LAW VIOLATORS, DISRUPTORS OF TRANQUILITY

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] President Tolbert has frowned on individuals or government officials who undermine or conspire to over-throw constituted authorities.

The president also strongly warned against officials who use their positions to intimidate, exploit, suppress or oppress their fellowmen.

He observed that any official involved in the act of undermining, suppressing, exploiting and intimidating would be doing a disservice to the nation.

The president was commenting on allegations that Bong County Senator, Ayun Cassell, had communicated with the Bong Student in America to petition him to remove Superintendent Joseph K. Yorvatei from office.

Speaking at an investigation into alleged complaints against the leaders of Bong, Dr Tolbert said, though he did not believe that Senator Cassell would be involved in such a thing, he however, warned that if the allegations against Senator Cassell were proven correct, he would discredit him and term his action a "disservice to the nation."

He added that any citizen of Bong County or any Liberian who is found to have associated in the allegations against Senator Cassell, would have also done a disservice to the nation.

Speaking about evil besetting the Liberian nation today, Dr Tolbert vowed that anyone who violates the laws of Liberia or causes the "peace and tranquility of the nation to be disrupted, would be accountable for his actions and would bear the consequences."

Fight the Enemies

He emphasized that "as I have sworn by the constitution of Liberia to protect and defend the laws of the land, I would do so without favor."

Dr Tolbert used the occasion to call on the people of Liberia to unite their forces and fight the enemies who tend to divide the nation and bring about chaos in the society.

Pointing to the enemies of ignorance, disease and poverty, the President also identified tribalism and sectionalism as some of the ills which are retarding the progress of Liberia.

On the implementation of development projects, Dr Tolbert said the last years of his administration would be spent to implement all the development projects he had begun.

He then called on Liberians to operate with their Superintendent when he referred to as his "chief lieutenant to mobilize every available resource at their disposal to implement development projects with honesty and dedication." [as printed]

The president who said he requested the people of Liberia to appraise development projects periodically, told them to make their appraisal objective, adding "we as leaders are accountable to the people."

Senator Cassell, for his part, denied allegation that he communicated with the Bong Students in the United States to petition President Tolbert to dismiss Superintendent Yorwatei from office.

The senator, who said he was shocked by the allegation, challenged anyone to come out with a letter bearing his signature requesting such petition from the Bong Students in America.

CSO: 4420

## FORMER NEW KRU TOWN GOVERNOR, OTHERS TO FACE RIOT CHARGE

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Oct 79 p 8

[Text]

**FIVE MEN**, including the former New Kru Town Governor, Mr. Thomas Kioh, have been arrested to stand trial before the Monrovia City Court for the charge of riot.

According to report from the Monrovia City Court, on October 10, while Representative A. Benedict Tolbert was visiting New Kru Town to deliver a message of goodwill to the people of that area, the five are said to have incited the people to become vio-

lent.

Report says that while Mr. Tolbert was in New Kru Town, the people, incited by the men, started booing, insulting and became violent to a point where they started throwing stones. One report says that as a result of the throwing stones, Mr. Tolbert's car was damaged.

Meanwhile, according to reports from the City Court, the number of those who are believed to have incited the people, have increas-

ed to seven and the hunt is on to arrest the other two before the trial starts. The names of the other two were not disclosed.

The prosecution has already lined up an array of witnesses to testify. They include Mr. Charles A. King, Mr. Mind-Your-Business, and one Mr. Swen.

Those already arrested are Isaac Worjroh, Andrew Wessah, James Sarweh, and one Mr. Nimley.

CSO: 4420



## FIRST TRUE WHIG PARTY CONGRESS SCHEDULED 25-26 OCTOBER

## Agenda Undisclosed

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

**AS DELEGATES** prepare to converge on Buchanan for the first True Whig Party Congress a stream of Party Officials have been meeting at the E. J. Roye Building preparing the agenda and other position papers to be submitted to the Congress for discussion.

The National Standard Bearer is leaving tomorrow for Buchanan.

One Party official wondered aloud that this Congress will be unlike all other Party Conventions held in the country, because he has never sensed the dissatisfaction among partisans as he now feels. He admitted to the Age that there is "a crisis of confidence" and there will be much to talk about at the Congress.

The Task Force which was designated by the President to make an assessment and report to the Congress has reportedly conclude its work and they have some startling recom-

mendations, our sources report.

Meanwhile, no Party official is saying exactly what is on the Agenda. Asked if we should look forward to any possible changes in the Party structure or in officialdom, one Big Party man only said, "wait and see" things have changed.

In Buchanan preparations are going underway to make the Congress success and to ensure that the Gbazon hospitality is at its best. The ants have been placed under control and plans are moving smoothly.

## One of Most Crucial TWP Meetings

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Oct 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] One of the most crucial meetings of the True Whig Party since its 110 years of existence will convene next week in the City of Buchanan. It is known as the Quadrennial Congress.

It is a crucial meeting because, like the country, the Party is going through a period of change which, if not tackled and placed in the right perspective could lead the Party to ruin.

It is also crucial because in order to meet the exigencies of the 80's the True Whig Party must fix new goals, restructure its machinery, reassess its achievements and seek ways of meeting the challenge of the future.

At this meeting also the Party must find ways of attracting the younger generation into its fold if it is to remain a Party of the majority, a party of the underprivileged, a party of relevant change.

In order to make the Quadrennial Congress a resounding success, the Leaders of the Party must come to grips with realities. What were permissible years ago can longer obtain today. The age of paternalism is gone forever. We must recognize that the Party (and the nation) is overflowing with young people--a generation of eager energetic minds--seeking change and involvement. What the Party can do is to offer itself to the youths as the proper conduit to channel their energies and ideas without being paternalistic. And unless they find the Party and willing to make such an offer, the youths may go their own way, leaderless and confused.

This is an opportunity to keep the Party vibrant and strong; it is an opportunity also to give the youths of this country a chance to meet the challenge head-on. We must not lose the will to change the things we can.

Last week in Bentol, the Party's National Standard Bearer spoke at length about the future of the Party and declared that when he thinks of this political organization it brings to his mind a people united for democratic action.

This was the spirit of the men who organized the Party when they first met in Clay-Ashland 110 years ago--they were men seeking to unite a people for democracy. And for more than a century this country moved forward as one people united for democracy bringing changes about to suit the times. Once more history calls on the Party to meet that challenge for democracy and for a people united--we must meet this challenge or fall dis-united.

Through the years the Party has come to the aid of many; today, as never before, we must seriously ask ourselves not what the Party can do for me,

but what can I do for the Party to make it more vibrant and relevant to the cause of the people. If we find in that answer the demand to step aside for the good of the Party so that someone more dynamic can take over a leadership role, we should not hesitate to do so once we remain a Party united for democratic action.

The Party's Congress in Buchanan will be the road to Calvary or an Easter Dawn; we must choose for the good of the Party which it will be.

#### Congress Will Prove TWP's Spirit

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Oct 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The Litmus Test of Party loyalty will come to the fore this week when the Congress meets in Buchanan on Thursday with the question on everyone's mind concerning the True Whig Party: Quo Vadis?

But whichever way the Party goes out of Buchanan will depend on the strength and purpose of those who will gather there; whichever way the Party goes after Buchanan will depend on the frankness, honesty and sacrificial loyalty to the party of those who claim to be staunch partisan. This is no time for recrimination; this is no time for vaunted leadership. This is the time to reason together. And we can reason together by listening to the views of all--the rank and file, the disadvantaged and those who want change.

Whatever the enemies of the True Whig Party may say, Buchanan Congress will prove to them that the Party has resilient spirit. They will know that this Party has a grateful following because it is a Party which has been responsible for the changes in this country today.

Some feel that the Party is on its last footing, but let us paraphrase the words of a great True Whig Party Leader: "No treasonable political propaganda at home or abroad, no misrepresentation of the true aims, objectives and achievements of the Party can lead us to the fiat that this Party, founded by true patriots, and maintained true patriots in the cause of the people shall perish from the political arena of this nation."

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 'PROGRESSIVE' GROUPS' MEETING ASKED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Kloh Hinneh]

[Text] In order to preserve peace and harmony in Liberia, the chairman of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia, PAL, Mr Gabriel Baccus Mathews has called on the President of Liberia and current Chairman of the OAU, Dr William R. Tolbert Jr, to convene a meeting with all progressive organizations of Liberia and government officials.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday morning at PAL's headquarters on Gurley Street, Mr Mathews said that the meeting is intended, if President Tolbert agrees to his proposal, to discuss how best they can all contribute to preservation of peace in Liberia.

Mr Mathews noted that it has been observed that the nation has labored much as a result of the many tensions and strains in recent times and added that from all indications, many of the citizens of "our" country are expecting a crisis.

To prevent this crisis, he said, during this year of OAU 79, all citizens of Liberia have a special obligation, not only to "ourselves" but to all of Africa and the world, so as to preserve peace for all.

Mr Mathews went on to note that a drive for having a dialogue between all interested parties is one that they believe does not require private consultation.

He noted that they are ready to make reasonable compromise, if the True Whig Party will also make reasonable compromise in the interest of the Liberian masses.

"The very existence of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia, has propelled the TWP, to give an in-depth consideration for the TWP to know who its members are," declared PAL's Chairman.

Answering a reporter question about the registration of PAL, Gabriel disclosed that the organization did not register at its proposed time because the tension which erupted has not abated.

The progressive organizations which the chairman called upon to assemble for this meeting are: the National True Whig Party, Progressive Alliance of Liberia, Movement for Justice in Africa, All People's Freedom Alliance, Liberian National Students Union, the two candidates for the mayoral election in Monrovia and principal religious leaders in Liberia. He concluded by calling on the President Dr Tolbert to act now because as he put it "time is an enemy."

CSO: 4420

## VOTERS' REGISTRATION EXTENDED BY 10 DAYS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] The Elections Commission is extending the registration period by 10 days as of the 29th of October in order to afford more voters to register. Some of the voters had complained that when they went to register the registrars were not there.

Asked whether it is proper during election for a group of voters to leave their community and march at the voting booth at another community to register, the Election Commission emphasized that this is not proper; "that is why we have set up voting booths in all the communities. There are 32 voting booths to serve the electorate of the city," he said and we expect voting to be orderly and peaceful so that we can carry out our duty in fairness and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr Thomas gave the assurance that the elections will be free and fair.

Commenting on registration procedure, he said that only citizens on Monrovia would be allowed to register and vote in Monrovia. He said the Elections Commission would not register people from other parts of the country to vote in the Mayoral elections in Monrovia and that the commission would not hesitate to nullify votes from any booth that was accused of election malpractices.

Mr Thomas said there were no specific laws governing mayor elections, but emphasized that election laws on the books would be rigidly and objectively enforced.

Emphasizing the voters qualification as being 18 years old and property ownership, he elaborated that hut tax receipts or title deeds may qualify an individual to vote.

Question: on accusation by Dr Amos Sawyer, the independent Candidate for the Monrovia Mayoral Election, that supporters of True Whig Party Candidate Horton had embarked on illegal registration of voters, Mr Thomas said the matter was being investigated and the findings would be made public before election day.



## MAYORAL CANDIDATE SEEKS POLITICAL SYSTEM'S DEMOCRATIZATION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

AS the journey to the City Hall become shorter and the campaign between the two Mayoral candidates gain greater momentum. Independent aspirant for Monrovia, Dr. Amos Sawyer has said that he prefers to remain outside the "unimproved secret caucus system" of the True Whig Party and effect for the first time in the political history of Liberia greater democratization both in elections and the political system.

Dr. Sawyer said over the years the rules and laws embodied in the constitution of the country have not been put into effect for the benefit of the common people; instead, it has boiled down to what he called court room politics and

"their caucus policies of scrutinizing their choice."

Addressing students, administrators and the public at the fifth lecture of the Intellectual Discourse Committee of the University of Liberia Student Union. Sawyer himself a professor of Political Science within the institute cautioned that "unless we return to constitutional rule, and start respecting our cherished democratic institutions, we might wake up one day and find them swept away by the stream of streams of history".

Asked his opinion on talks in the public that government might just decide to withdraw its financial support to the City if he wins the ensuing because,

in fact, he is an independent candidate; what would be his reaction, Sawyer replied if government decides to withdraw its support or reduce it in any form, the little given will be used to provide toilets, garbage pits and improved sanitation in places like West Point, Slipway, and Seaside while Paynes Avenue will be left alone.

Questioned as to how he intends to take City Hall to the people; Dr. Sawyer said "I will take C.H. to the people in a meaningful way that Horton has refused to discuss". He then accused the TWP candidate of conducting a close door political campaign and asserted "a man who will submit himself to close door politics is a man who wants to become Mayor through the back door".

SEVEN CITIES DISQUALIFIED FROM MAYORAL ELECTION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

ELECTION for Mayors of seven cities will not take place on election day. They did not send in the names of the nominees on time to meet the legal deadline.

According to the Commissioner for Elections Mr. Carey Thomas, he named Rivercess, Gbarnga, Edina, Marshall, Robertsport, Tubmanburg which with

drew their nominee after submitting the name and Brewerville which did the same.

Asked what would happen in this case, Mr. Thomas said that the President will have to issue a special Presidential Proclamation in accordance with law for the holding of a special election.

CSO: 4420

## WARDA URGES INCREASED INVESTMENT IN RICE ECONOMY

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 23 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE weeklong seminar on strategies for rice development in West African region which ended at the Unity Conference Center last Saturday has recommended to the 15-member states of WARDA an international institutions to increase the level of investment in the rice economy in order to encourage the attainment of self-sufficiency.

The recommendation was made after it was brought to light at the seminar that the West African region might still be in rice deficit situation by 1990 if present policies and investment levels continue.

The seminar, organized by the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), was in response to the resolution passed at the organization's 7th session of Governing Council held in Cotonou, Benin, in 1977 to discuss results of studies and make recommendations that member countries can implement.

Participants came from WARDA member states, international consultants from the United States, Ghana and Nigeria, while observers were from the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank in Washington, the Economic Commission for Africa and other African countries.

During the seminar participants listened to and discussed the reports on rice policies, rice production systems, consumption, costs and marketing, and marketing structures in the member countries.

The seminar recommended that WARDA should increase the extent of socio-economic studies of rice production, consumption and marketing systems in the WARDA nations. It was also decided that efforts should be made to establish an information bank for the use of member countries because the rice statistics WARDA currently collects and publishes are disseminated to member states too late.

In the use of trade and price policies, the seminar recommended that WARDA member countries need to balance the desire to increase incentives to producers through higher prices with the need to consider the impact of higher prices on consumers; and that since subsidies impinge heavily on the government budget, governments need to evaluate the impact of subsidies on production, and efforts should be made to reduce the largest cost items whenever possible.

In conclusion, the seminar recommended that WARDA should continue to support all efforts to promote intra-regional trade; and that the organization should assist in the formulation and implementation of training policies, at all levels, of technicians responsible for basic data collection, innovation development and transfer of technology.

## BRIEFS

CURB ON IMPORTS--Malawi has imposed severe restrictions on imports. The Malawi National Bank announced recently that authority must now be obtained before placing orders for goods overseas. This was irrespective of the ultimate mode of payment. In future when exchange control permission is received, importers will have to place 20 percent cash deposit of the invoice value of the goods with the bankers. These funds will remain until the bill falls due for payment. The new restrictions became effective from August 10, and were reviewed at the end of September. The Government has given no reason for the new restriction. Sources in Blantyre say the restrictions have severely hit the Malawi textile industry. Some manufacturers say they have had their orders cut by more than half. The reduction of imports of raw textile materials has reached a level where it no longer becomes a viable proposition for many factories to print. And in many cases, where a three-color print has been ordered, this is slashed to one color. One source described the effect on the industry as "terrible." Previous import licenses for wholesalers and textile merchants were limited by their buying strength and approval of credit facilities by shipping agents. Importers have expressed surprise, and anger in some cases, that the Malawi Government has not introduced an import quota system. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 1 Nov 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MNR CLAIMS PRIVATE, NOT FOREIGN SUPPORT SOURCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
**THE** Mozambique National Resistance has announced a new offensive against Frelimo strongholds.

A spokesman for the movement claimed that its guerrillas captured the town of Mazamha at the weekend and then ambushed Frelimo troops sent to relieve it, inflicting heavy casualties.

Other members of its forces had attacked the town of Inhanga capturing arms, ammunition and food, the spokesman said.

It was not clear last night whether these actions were part of the new offensive, which the head of the resistance's department of information and external affairs told the SABC was being conducted in a different region from the one where the organisation's guerrillas had been operating lately.

He did not disclose the exact area for "security reasons" but said that by next week all the details would be made available to the news media, Ians and the Herald Africa News Service report.

However, a Radio Maputo broadcast monitored in Johannesburg described fighting between Frelimo troops and "reactionary forces of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Movement" in the Gorongosa area.

The movement, "aided and supported by the Salisbury Government", had attacked a number of villages, it said.

It is believed to be the first time Mozambique has referred by name to the movement in a communiqué.

The spokesman — who asked to remain anonymous — said 70 percent of the resistance's men were former Frelimo soldiers.

The organisation was receiving financial support from private sources, some of them former Mozambique residents and also Islamic and Catholic groups, he said. However, the resistance had no official support from any Government, he said, rejecting suggestions that the resistance was a front for Zimbabwe Rhodesian military operations inside Mozambique.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MACHEL STRESSES IDEALISM, POPULARITY OF SECURITY SERVICES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "The task of the National Service of People's Security is to guarantee democracy. Democracy is a true democracy only when there is popular participation," said the president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, when he received a delegation of SNASP [National People's Security Service] headed by Jacinto Veloso, director of that service, who yesterday morning delivered to the maximum leader of Mozambican revolution a message regarding the fourth anniversary of SNASP.

Also present at the ceremony was Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of planning.

The message read on the occasion of that anniversary exalts the high qualities of leadership of President Samora Machel, commander in chief of defense and security forces. Further on it states that "we learn from his example and dedication to the cause of the people and the revolution."

In their message the members of the SNASP reaffirm their determination to firmly defend revolutionary conquests. "Under the direction of the FRELIMO Party and comrade president, we shall be an insurmountable barrier between the reaction and the revolution, between capitalism and socialism," states the document, stressing further on that "we shall know how to detect and neutralize any attempt of the enemy to politically and ideologically subvert our party, state, and people."

After reading the message Jacinto Veloso in the name of the SNASP presented a gift of 864 contos destined to reinforce our defensive capacity.

#### To Raise the Value of the Mozambican Man

In his speech, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, stressed the importance and the central role of SNASP in the political context of our country and



Africa. In this connection, he said that "we have a difficult task: to transform in this our area social relations, cultural relations, economic relations and human relations. It is a delicate task to establish in this area equality among men of all races and all colors and to raise the value of the Mozambican man. We have difficult tasks here to guarantee progress, order and calm. It is especially difficult to create love among men; we create respect among men; we create the personality of men, the value of man. In sum, we have to contribute in order to have justice.

"Our task," he added, "is deep. It is a deep transformation of relations: profound, radical, social, human transformation. The task of the SNASP is to guarantee democracy. Democracy is a true democracy only when there is popular participation. From the first day when we created this service, the central idea which always oriented us was to make of this SNASP a service made by the people. This means identification with the interests of the people.

"There we shall be an insurmountable barrier because we live the daily problems and concerns of the people. Essentially this is our ideology.

"We do not hide our security services. The capitalists hide their secret services. Ours are not secret services, they are people's services. Ours is a people's service, theirs are secret services to guarantee capitalism."

Concerning the composition of the secret services of the capitalists, the Mozambican head of state said that the people making up these services are elements considered "special." They are the most corrupt elements, the criminals, those who are on the margin of society, "these are the ones who are recruited for secret services," he said.

### We Fight Alienation

Continuing on the same subject, President Samora Machel pointed out that the members of the secret services of capitalism are men without dignity, without prestige, the most dishonest, the most false. "These are the ones who go into the secret services. While we fight crime, the secret services of the capitalists organize crimes. Our task is to eliminate the essential causes of crime.

"In order to eliminate the essential causes that originate crime, it is necessary that the people participate. Thus we shall be able to dislodge the alienated ones who hide in schools, who hide under hospital gowns, who hide under other types of gowns. Thus we defend our ideology of workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals.

"Therefore, we have a concrete task: to guarantee the victory of the revolution. We do not demand more than this: to guarantee the victory of the revolution, the triumph of socialism. Therefore, our struggle is permanent. It is a struggle between two systems, between the capitalist system and the socialist system. We have enemies and it is necessary, therefore, that we grow to be able to defend the revolution."

Hailing the victories achieved by SNASP during the 4 years of its existence, President Samora Machel said that these achievements were positive because the people have participated.

"We grew during these years," he said. "We grew in number, we grew in quality." After making reference to the difficulties encountered in the field of cadres, he said that "we have to produce cadres. This is also our task. No one better than we is in a position to prepare cadres for us. Let us make out of these difficulties with cadres, our schools, our classrooms. We cannot wait for the enemy to prepare cadres for us. Thus, in quality we shall be better than those who are many in quantity.

"Our service, as you know, is there in that building, we do not hide it from anyone. It is the security service."

"We also criticize when there is a small error. There are some who infiltrate, camouflage themselves saying that they are members of the security service, but the people detect them because they are not.

"A member of the security service does not steal, he is not a thief, he does not abuse power, there is no superiority or arrogance in him. This attitude is that of the enemy. Arrogance is a characteristic of the secret services of the enemy. Our men are humble and modest, they are polite and respectful. This is a characteristic trait of security, of the SNASP, while the characteristic of the secret servicemen of the imperialists is arrogance, they are 'special.' You know what are their outside characteristics."

11634

CSO: 4401

READER DECRIES POPULAR FEAR OF SNASP

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 467, 23 Sep 79 p 55

[Text] We frequently hear the expression: "They say he is with SNASP [National People's Security Service]," from certain people, young and old alike. "That guy" or "the man" is from SNASP. "You should be careful when you talk to him, if you don't want to be sent to the PIC [Criminal Investigation Police], and from the PIC straight to the TMR [Revolutionary Military Court], and that's the end of the line."

I followed the case of a young fellow who really liked a chick, but he had never even talked to her. One day he decided to tell her how he felt. He asked a friend of his, who immediately told him: "It's not worth it, because that gal is from SNASP and she can get you in trouble." According to the friend, that could lead to the TMR, and as a soldier, he would be punished right away.

Many times, when I hear talk about SNASP, I ask myself if these people know what the actual duties of a SNASP member are. Many young men are afraid to talk to certain older women, because they are afraid they might be from SNASP. Can it be that SNASP members do not live with the people? Even FRELIMO guerrillas who live among the people, how can they speak ill of individuals who belong to SNASP?

Perhaps it is a lack of clarification by the dynamization groups and party cells at neighborhood and worksite levels.

I appeal, then, to those who are afraid of SNASP members to seek out a dynamization group member and ask about the specific role of SNASP. They should know that SNASP does not have hidden binoculars it can use to detect cases, that it works together with the people. Otherwise, we are not going to assist in uncovering infiltrators, believing that SNASP works alone, without any help from the people.

Lourenco Samba

Gaza

6362

CSO: 4401

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL AGAINST RHODESIAN ATTACKS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 468, 30 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] The Christian Council of Mozambique, which comprises 12 Mozambican protestant churches, has sent Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic Mozambique, a message condemning the racist attacks perpetrated by the illegal Salisbury regime against our country.

"As citizens who love our country, as Christians who suffer with those who are suffering," the message reads, "we cannot remain indifferent in the face of such lamentable incidents. Very respectfully, we would like to declare to your excellency our solidarity with every effort made on behalf of the well-being of our people and for the restoration of peace in our country."

The Christian Council of Mozambique is a religious organization comprising the following churches: the Third Baptist Church in Mozambique; the Free Methodist Church of Mozambique; the Church of the Nazarene in Mozambique; the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, the Church of Christ in Mozambique (Manica and Sofala branch); the Church of Christ in the North; the United Methodist Church of Mozambique; the Methodist Wesleyan Church in Mozambique; the Reformed Church in Mozambique; the Evangelical Church of the Good Shepherd; the Anglican Church in Mozambique (Libombos Diocese) and the Bible Society of Mozambique.

6362

CSO: 4401

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE IMPORTANT IN BUILDING SOCIALISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] "We want the Portuguese language to be one of the bases for building socialism in Mozambique; people's power also comes through the power of the word. Building a common language into a new language is a need of the society which we are building. We want a Portuguese language that is uniform from the north to the south of the country, we want a Mozambican Portuguese, a Portuguese language forged by Mozambican experience and reality, enriched by contributions from languages of Bantu origin tempered by the revolution," said Graca Machel, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of education and culture, in his speech at the opening session of the First National Seminar on Teaching of the Portuguese Language which opened in the capital of our country yesterday.

We should point out the presence at the seminar of the ministers of finance and justice, Rui Baltazar [dos Santos Alves] and Teodato Hunguana respectively. This seminar has as its main objective to define in depth the role of the Portuguese language in Mozambique, as well as the problem of its teaching and training of teachers in this field. Participating in this seminar were provincial and district authorities of the Ministry of Education and Culture, representatives of the party, all the ministries, mass democratic organizations and foreign guests from Angola, Cape Verde and Portugal.

Minister Graca Machel began the speech by making reference to important meetings that preceded this seminar, such as the fifth session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the fourth session of the People's Assembly which outlines guidelines for education, the third national meeting of MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] and the directives outlined for our economic development in the 1980/1990 decade, stating that this seminar should be placed in this context.

The minister of education and culture then spoke of the importance of the language in the development of society which contributed to give to work, thought and individual languages a social character and served as the vehicle for linkage between the past and the present without which no progress would be possible.

Further on, this party and state official made reference to the role of the Portuguese language in colonial times and explained the reason for the option taken by the Mozambique Liberation Front in adopting this language as the language of national unity.

"During the colonial regime the Portuguese language was the vehicle of capitalist and bourgeois ideology and the instrument for cultural oppression. The teaching of the Portuguese language, and through it scientific and technical knowledge, was reserved for a minority. In addition, it served as a means to depersonalize our people by disseminating realities, values and culture of a society that was not ours," said Graca Machel.

Explaining the reasons which led the Mozambique Liberation Front to adopt the Portuguese language as the language of national unity, the minister of education and culture affirmed in the speech that with the start of the armed struggle the need to make an option was felt because there were Mozambicans in the north, center and south who refused to submit themselves to the colonial oppressor and who were fighting the same battle but whose languages were marked by regional or tribal character. Therefore, the only way of obtaining unity among the fighters was to impose a common language and, in this case, it was the Portuguese language which assumed a new dimension.

"At this time," continued Minister Graca Machel, "it is through the Portuguese language that the ideology of the FRELIMO Party embodies the interests of the working classes and expresses their revolutionary values. It is disseminated and studied in order to be applied and guides our people in the struggle for the creation of a just society, the socialist society."

The need for us to use the Portuguese language, exercising over it a creative action which responds to the demands of communicating our present situation and our culture, was another matter stressed by the minister in the speech.

After making a review of the 4 years of national independence, especially in the field of education, and the difficulties that were encountered, the minister also spoke about the problems of teaching the Portuguese language. In this context, the minister affirmed that since this language is the second language for the overwhelming majority of Mozambicans, it is imperative to examine pedagogical methods for its instruction. As such, the instruction will have to be carried out according to a method required by a second language in which the mother language is used as reference in relation to grammatical systems and phonetic properties that can create difficulties.

The need for regulating the use of mother languages, to normalize and discipline the practice and use of the Portuguese language, to reorganize teaching programs in this field and to train teachers, were the other points alluded to in the speech.



The role of the media in this field was also discussed by the minister, who said that in addition to schools and anti-illiteracy centers, radio and the press are the great means for disseminating the Portuguese language.

"In reporting, radio and the newspapers train and educate our people. In this connection, it is urgent to develop in the media the practice of reporting on science and technology. The acquisition of new knowledge necessarily generates greater interest for reading and stimulates the search for new sources of information," said Minister Graça Machel.

Continuing, the minister said that "in order to reach these objectives it is important that in the media the Portuguese language be used in a clear and simple manner, but without impoverishing the language. It is even indispensable not to abandon the use of a more polished vocabulary because it would contribute to enrich the vocabulary of those who read the newspapers and listen to the radio."

Yesterday after the opening session the first topic was introduced: "The Role of the Portuguese Language in Mozambique," and the subtopics "The Portuguese Language in the School," and "The Portuguese Language in Fighting Illiteracy."

During the afternoon the participants, organized in groups, discussed the documents presented in the morning.

11634

CSO: 4401

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE CONFERENCE PUBLISHES RECOMMENDATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] "This conference has been an important step in the resolution of problems affecting our education. We are now more clear about what we are going to do, and we have seen that greater effort must be concentrated on the training of teachers, primarily on the quality of that training." The statement came from Graca Machel, minister of education and culture and member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, presiding yesterday at the closing session of the First National Conference on Portuguese Language Instruction, which had been taking place in the capital since last Monday.

The final communique noted that, in addressing the topic of instruction in the Portuguese language in Mozambique, the conferees studied the need to intensify the study of Mozambican languages, so that they may play an increasingly important role in the process of our country's technical, scientific and cultural advancement.

The conference recommended that a study be conducted of the basic Portuguese spoken in Mozambique, creating the conditions for later standardization to insure a truly viable common language, from Rovuma to Maputo.

The conference criticized the textbooks currently used in our schools, and developed proposals to turn them into effective tools for instruction in Portuguese.

Regarding evaluation, considered an integral part of the program of teaching apprenticeships and closely related to the methodology employed, suggestions were offered for better supervision and testing of the progress of student instructors in the Portuguese language.

Regarding Portuguese-language teachers, an important concern of the conference pertained to adequate pedagogic and scientific training, to give these teachers thorough understanding of the methods used in teaching a second language.

"In the role that falls to us, which is to enable man to master science and technology, we have seen that one of the great obstacles is the lack of

adequate methods and programs and specific guidelines for the teaching of Portuguese, which constitutes a solid base for teaching apprenticeship. Hence the idea of holding this conference," said Minister Craca Machel.

After referring to the discussions and the conclusions that came to them, the minister declared that the most important task of the conference is still to come: to turn the ideas into programs and manuals, placing in the hands of each teacher the tools that will enable him to work effectively to improve education.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DECREE ESTABLISHES LIMPOPO REGION DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 79 pp 2, 4

[Text of presidential decree which defines the state secretariat rights for the Limpopo and Incomati Region Accelerated Development Program]

[Text] One of the main objectives determined by the Third FRELIMO Congress is the construction of a material foundation for the act of passing over to socialism, by improving the Mozambican people's level of material and cultural life: To achieve these objectives, the Limpopo and Incomati valleys together have excellent political and material conditions, particularly because they already have an aggregate basic infrastructure.

The transformation of these enormous capabilities of the valleys into actual wealth demands enormous and complicated work and a perfect coordination of efforts and activities of various kinds which must be undertaken immediately. It is important, therefore, to assure a political and technical orientation that is capable of guiding the accelerated development process of the Limpopo and Incomati region and build up an adequate structure endowed with the human, material and financial means which make it possible to formulate plans, to prepare projects, make investments and provide the actual orientation and administration of production units.

The volume of domestic and foreign resources which it is necessary to assemble in order to carry out these tasks, the need to advance to a complete and harmonious development and the urgency of the process are the factors, among others, which recommend a structure endowed with the most extensive capability within the spirit of the state's unitary powers.

In these terms, in keeping with the rule on line a) of Article 54 of the constitution, the president of the republic decrees:

Article 1: The Secretariat of State for the Accelerated Development Program for the Limpopo and Incomati Region is directly subject to the president of the republic;

Article 2: The Secretariat of State for the Accelerated Development Program for the Limpopo and Incomati Region, in keeping with the plan, directs the total development of the Limpopo and Incomati region in every economic and social aspect;

Article 3: It is incumbent on the Secretariat of State for the Accelerated Development Program, in particular:

1. To work out in detail the Limpopo and Incomati Region Development Program in keeping with the state plan directives;
2. To carry out or have someone carry out the inquiries which are deemed expedient and the technicoeconomic feasibility studies of the various projects;
3. To direct and control the conversion of anticipated investments;
4. To administer agroindustrial complexes and other production units and institutions which cannot be directly integrated into the administration of the respective ministries;
5. To support the establishment and development of communal settlements and cooperatives;
6. To establish negotiations with countries and international agencies and sign agreements.

Article 4: 1. The secretary of state for the Limpopo and Incomati Region Accelerated Development Program in carrying out the duties entrusted to him will work in close cooperation with central structures and with the local structures of the Gaza and Maputo provinces;

2. The central structures will of necessity and within the range of their abilities include in their respective plans, tasks related to the Limpopo and Incomati region and for this end, act in harmony with the Secretary of State;
3. Local structures, in the Gaza and Maputo provinces will establish political and social conditions for carrying out the regional plan and will support the various programs and projects with human and material resources.

Article 5: To render concordant and to integrate the various plans and programs, the secretary of state will meet at least once a year with the representatives of the central and local state structures and with the representatives of party and democratic organizations of the masses in the Gaza and Maputo provinces.

Article 6: By a joint decision of the ministers of agriculture, public works and housing, finance and the secretary of state, financial, material and human resources existing in the ministries of agriculture, public works and housing may be transferred to be applied to the development of the region.

Article 7: The minister of finance will see to the opening of the budgetary credits needed to fulfill the current charter.

Article 8: The present decree becomes immediately effective.

8870

CSO: 4401



DECREE ESTABLISHES COAL, HYDROCARBONS SECRETARIAT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Since the goals set by the Third FRELIMO Congress have been attained to the greatest possible degree, the main task now falls upon economic and social development to make it possible to resolve by 1990 the people's fundamental problems: hunger, nakedness, chronic disease and illiteracy.

The economic and social development of the country has a basic lever in its major projects. In fact, the major projects will determine the rhythm of growth, will establish the framework and the new financial resources.

The rational exploration of natural resources, especially those underground, constitute an important step in the pursuit of economic and social development because, in addition to establishing the necessary material foundation, they constitute important sources which generate financial means for other projects.

Although in most cases, survey operations and geological prospecting are underway, the existence of significant resources, such as coal and gas, is already well known.

The exploration and utilization of already-discovered resources and the systematic prospecting of other deposits call for the existence of a structure capable of implementing and carrying out complete development programs and directing the process in such a way as to obtain swift results.

Under these terms, and in keeping with the regulation in line a) of Article 54 of the constitution, the president of the republic decrees:

Article 1: The secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons is directly subject to the president of the republic.

Article 2: The secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons has control of the development of the prospecting, exploration and utilization of coal and hydrocarbons, including the social aspects connected with the various projects.

Article 3: 1. It is the responsibility of the secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons in particular:

- a) to formulate a developmental program for the production and utilization of coal, ensuring the rapid increase in coal extraction, the organization of production and the improvement of working conditions;
- b) to ensure the systematic utilization of coal in various areas of the country on a full scale, and to guarantee the increase of exports;
- c) to control and directly activate the bargaining process for the prospecting and exploration of coal and hydrocarbons;
- d) to activate and direct the drafting of the program for the utilization and valorization of gas;
- e) to coordinate and control the agroindustrial programs intended for the workers' families with the view to improving their living conditions;
- f) to coordinate and control the carrying out of the transport programs connected with the objectives of the various projects.

2. With a view to establishing conditions for implementing the program, it is the responsibility of the secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons to direct the entire process and especially to engage in conversations, to prepare projects and obtain financing from countries and international agencies by signing respective agreements;

Article 4: 1. The secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons in fulfilling the duties entrusted to him, will work in close cooperation with central structures, and with the local structures in the provinces where the various projects are taking place.

2. The central structures will necessarily include in their respective plans the tasks to be carried out in the areas of the projects which come under the secretary of state's responsibility.

3. The local structures will establish political and social conditions for implementing the programs set up and will assist them with human and material resources;

Article 5: By joint decision of the minister of planning, the minister of industry and energy, the minister of finance and the secretary of state, they can transfer financial material and human resources existing in the National Commission of Planning and the Ministry of Industry and Energy in order that they be applied to coal and hydrocarbons.

Article 6: The minister of finance will see to the opening of budgetary credits necessary for carrying out the present charge.

Article 7: The present decree becomes immediately effective.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### APPOINTMENTS MADE TO NEW STATE SECRETARIATS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, has appointed two state secretaries, one for the Program of Accelerated Development of the Limpopo and Incomati Region, and another for Coal and Hydrocarbons. These two members of the State Central Apparatus leadership will be directly responsible to the president of the republic.

Rui Fernando Mayor Gonzalez was appointed to the post of secretary of state for the Program of Accelerated Development of the Limpopo and Incomati Region, and Abdul Magid Osman was appointed secretary of state for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

Two presidential decrees, also made public yesterday, define the duties and jurisdictions of the new secretaries of state.

According to the preamble of these presidential decrees, now that the goals established by the Third FRELIMO Congress have been essentially reached, at the present time the great task facing the state is to solve the main problems confronting the people, so that by 1990 we shall be rid of starvation, nakedness, chronic illness and illiteracy.

One of the most important means for attaining these objectives, is to set up large projects that will define the rate of growth and will create cadres and new financial resources. With rational exploitation of our natural resources we are not only about to take an important step in our economic development, but also are on the way to create conditions for new projects to appear.

It is precisely in order to allow exploitation and utilization of already-discovered resources of our subsoil, as well as in order to carry out systematic prospecting for other deposits, that it was necessary to appoint a secretary of state for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

At the same time, the Limpopo and Incomati valleys have excellent political and material conditions for carrying out the objectives defined by the Third FRELIMO Congress--building a material base for passage to socialism.

In order that the enormous potential represented by the valleys be transformed into wealth, it is necessary to carry out a complex and gigantic task, and to have perfect coordination of urgently needed efforts and actions.

Therefore, it became necessary to create a leadership politically and technically able to guide the process of accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati region, and to create a new adequate structure supplied with human, material and financial means that would permit conceiving plans, preparing projects, obtaining investments and providing guidance and administration of the production unit.

11635

CSO: 4401

## PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATES IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 79 pp 2, 4

[Excerpts] One of the new characteristics of the present agricultural marketing campaign which is being conducted at the national level, is active participation of the entire network of privately owned commerce established in the areas of marketing in the process of purchase and storage of surpluses of agricultural production. This measure was made obligatory by the recent Domestic Commerce Law, approved at the Fourth People's Assembly session, in addition to a previous order in this respect, which was established, in the middle of this year, by the Ministry of Domestic Trade as a way of linking private businessmen with agricultural marketing.

"It is to be pointed out that this mechanism of linking private businessmen to the state is very important because it also allows us to see how these businessmen must contribute in supplying essential goods to the population in function of the volume of products that they buy and the volume of monetary supply that is generated in the area where they are established," said Julio Kazembe.

This organizational method is an experience derived from the cashew-marketing campaign and was introduced in the present campaign for marketing all other nonperishable agricultural products, although in this initial stage there are many businessmen who still have not registered for active participation in the purchase of agricultural products.

"However," explained the head of the national agricultural marketing, "we believe that this process will tend to become routine, especially once the private businessman begins to feel the beneficial effects that registration will bring to him."

### Duties and Rights of Private Participants

According to the definition of the rules on the subject, it is the duty of the participants in the campaign to buy all the products that have been determined for this certain campaign and will be presented to them at the places of purchase, and to promote the placement, storage and conservation of the products purchased.

As to rights, in addition to financial support from banks, the businessmen will have access to purchasing the means and materials needed for marketing, and will also have the possibility to request the use of inactive marketing means, such as opening or reopening some stores, and to benefit from other preferential conditions that will be established for participants in marketing.

The head of agricultural marketing concluded: "Therefore, these documents represent a first attempt at regulation of participation of the private sector in marketing, and we intend to consolidate this experience of establishing the machinery and linking the businessman and various participants to the state, in order to allow a really good cooperation in marketing."

11635

CSO: 4401



INTERVIEW OF MINERS IN TRAINING IN GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 79 pp 3, 6

[Report on Interview with 40 Mozambican future mining technicians in training in the GDR, in the city of Zwickau; date not given]

[Excerpts] Recently, on the occasion of the International Public Fair at Leipzig, in the German Democratic Republic [GDR], we visited that country to get a first-hand view of that enterprise. During our stay, we had the opportunity to visit several production centers and became fully acquainted with the level of development achieved in that European socialist country in the 30 years of its socialistic growth.

In a visit to one of the factories located in the city of Zwickau, in the Karl Marx Stadt district, we got in touch with some Mozambican workers who are attending a professional training course for mining technicians. It should be noted that the Karl Marx Stadt District includes some of the country's most important economic sectors.

The 40 Mozambican future mining technicians greeted us with infectious effusive joy. They told us of their successes and their failures in that mission which the people had entrusted to them. "Our group includes individuals coming from all our country's provinces," said Joao Benjamin Mabule, head of that particular trainee band.

The same trainee also explained to us that the course is well organized. On this subject, he told us first of all "that we shall not all be miners, for a mine is not operated only by miners. Some of the individuals among us were chosen to attend other courses, such as in electricity, hydraulics and mechanics."

It should be noted that these young Mozambicans have been in the GDR since September 1978, where after their arrival, they first attended a 6-month course in the German language, which they now speak quite well.

During the visit we made to the plant where these classes are held, we could see at first hand the highly sophisticated educational material used in the training classes.

## A Course Which Expands Revolutionary Conquests

The miner's work, by its very nature, is, above all, a difficult task. With the exception of some men from the Mostize mines who are taking the course, most of the group had never before had any experience in mining and still less had any idea of what working a mine was like, a fact which was very clearly brought home to each one when, for the first time, they went down into the very depths of the earth.

Others, like Ruben Silvano, had only a vague idea of how hard it is to work in a mine; of how hard it is to wake up at 0400 and go 900 meters under ground. Stories told at the fireside about that kind of work in South African mines, although somewhat distorted, have contributed to the formation of these vague ideas. "My father," the story goes, "worked for a long time in the 'Rand' mines. According to what he told us, the work was very hard, and was made even more difficult as they were working under the worst conditions, without any of the safeguards which the very nature of the work demands."

Each and every Mozambican has the self-same memories as this short recollection told by Nhancale. The knowledge that many fathers, uncles, mothers, brothers and sisters had been brutally treated while working to strengthen the machinery of repression and suppression excites and stirs up in those young Mozambicans--whose ages range from 18 to 28 years--a spirit of perseverance and the will to succeed in the field of science and technology. They understand what led them to leave their country and their dear ones. "We understand that what led us to leave our homeland and our families and friends is our country's pressing need to train personnel both in this sector and in other sectors indispensable to our economy. Our training is an integral part of the revolutionary process now underway in the People's Republic of Mozambique," said Jose Lino Militae, surface electrician and the political head of the group.

In fact, after specialization, the young Mozambicans will see the manpower on our technical staffs increase, thereby consolidating and expanding the conquests of the revolution.

## A Life Among Friends

Although separation from families and friends is felt within the band of Mozambican trainees in the CDR, nevertheless it does not arouse in them that feeling of loneliness which homesickness kindles in everyone who is far from country and family.

With a political organization that allows them to discuss and solve problems which may arise, the future miners live a life that keeps them in touch with their country's actual situation.

Their daily life is not limited only to study and work. During their free time, they engage in cultural activities, in particular, music, dance and sports. In regard to the last mentioned, of the 40 trainees, 22 belong to a football team which has twice won the championship in two major games organized among the Zwicker workers. "These activities," as Jose Benjamin Mabule said, "give us the opportunity to associate with the GDR citizens here. Their families know us and we know them."

Mabule went on to say that, on festive occasions, whether the GDR's or the EPM's, we participate in cultural gatherings where we exhibit our country's dances and songs.

8570

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### PLANNING MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] "We are holding another friendly encounter in order to evaluate together the work we have been undertaking for our people's happiness and well-being," pointed out Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Policy Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of planning, at the opening meeting for initiating the work of the second session of the Joint Mozambique-Bulgaria Cooperative Committee which started yesterday in Maputo. After firmly declaring that "this session's decisions will be a new landmark in the ever-increasing expansion of our cooperation in the establishment of socialism in Mozambique, and its consolidation in Bulgaria," Minister Marcelino dos Santos, who heads the Mozambique delegation, reviewed the work accomplished since the first working session of this commission held in May of the previous year in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

#### Works Accomplished Are a Success

Alluding to the way they carried out the agreements signed at the Joint Mozambique-Bulgaria Cooperative Commission's first meeting, and in particular, to the pacts signed by the RPM [The People's Republic of Mozambique] and the RPB [The People's Republic of Bulgaria] presidents respectively, Samora Maelos Machel and Todor Zhivkov, Minister Marcelino dos Santos stated clearly:

"The work we have accomplished during these past 2 years has been quite positive and constitutes a great success for the growth of our economy."

Mentioning in particular the agricultural sector, in which a large number of Bulgarian internationalist workers are interested, the minister of planning went on to say "that the work of introducing socialism into Africa, especially into South Africa, is counting on the support of the socialist countries throughout the world and the role of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an incentive for pursuing the struggle in which the people of this region are joined together against imperialism."

Still on this subject, this member of the FRELIMO Party Directorate stressed the spirit of the Bulgarian internationalists who, side by side with the Mozambican workers and farmers, are reconstructing the region which Rhodesian invasions have laid waste.

#### The Bulgarian People Will Support Mozambican Economic Growth

The vice president of the RPB State Council and member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Peko Takov, who was heading that country's delegation, stressed that it is his country's concern to have all the people profit by their victories and progress in the area of development.

"Based on our experience, particularly in the agricultural field, the Bulgarian people will support this sector in Mozambique to promote the growth of your economy," Peko Takov said in clear and certain terms.

Referring to the Friendship Pact signed last year in Maputo during the official visit of the above European Socialist country's head of state, Todor Zhivkov, he made it clear that "the documents signed by our president are the most profound expression of solidarity and friendship between our parties and governments and the Bulgarian people will continue to make every effort for the continued growth of our relations."

The tasks pursued at the second session of the Joint Mozambique-Bulgaria Cooperative Committee, which is to analyze thoroughly the work undertaken in the field of agriculture, industry, commerce, transport and construction and also to study new mechanisms for cooperation in the cultural field, are to continue for a few more days.

8970

CSO: 4491

## MOZAMBIQUE

### COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 75 pp 1, 4

[Text] Three agreements and a work program in long-term commercial, scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields were signed in Maputo yesterday between our country and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. The minister of foreign trade, Salomao Munguambe signed the document for Mozambique, and the federal minister of the executive committee, Vuku Drajosivic, signed for Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav delegation, which returned to its country yesterday, had been in Maputo since 2 October, and was received a few days ago by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and Mozambican planning minister.

The talks with the delegation headed by Minister Salomao Munguambe took place in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual trust, and it was then decided to create a joint commission for cooperation between the two countries, with the first working session set for next year in Belgrade.

During the talks, members of the delegations analyzed some questions dealing with specific projects and banking and investments relations. They also identified the areas for specific cooperation in the fields of energy, health and agriculture. In the scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields, they envisaged sending Yugoslav consultants and experts to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], and training Mozambican cadres in the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the meantime, a message of the national Office of International Cooperation made public to the media, refers to the approval, last Friday, by the parliament of the Yugoslav Government meeting in a special session, of a project of aid to the food program of the RPM for 1980.

11635

CSO: 4401



## GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY NATIONALIZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 79 p 2

[Excerpt] The Mozambican government has nationalized the "Mozambique Glass Company," a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Energy (MIE) announced yesterday. The measure was taken because the company was abandoned by vote of the majority stockholders following national independence.

Since 1975, the manufacturing unit, which is located in the industrial zone of Matola, in Maputo, has survived by virtue of the support of some responsible agencies and the state bank, which conceded credit.

As the spokesman stressed, the purpose of the nationalization is to insure the proper management and operation of the company, so that it may achieve the goals proposed for it in this phase of national reconstruction.

The nationalization was announced to the company's workers yesterday afternoon at the plant facilities, in a meeting conducted by the secretary general of the MIE, who was accompanied by other officials.

## Future Prospects for Glass Manufacture in Mozambique

Actually, although the firm's majority stockholders abandoned it after national independence was declared, it has managed to survive up to now, despite some problems, thanks to state assistance.

Moreover, despite these difficulties, the Mozambique Glass Company has managed to keep up production and has even planned for new products, for example, the manufacture of glasses and dishes, which is programmed for the near future.

Seeking to improve its production capacity, the company has installed a new furnace, and, according to one of the firm's officials, it should go into operation shortly.

It was also noted the company management has been concerned with the training of cadres. In this context, quite recently a group of Mozambican workers, some of whom were formerly unskilled, were able to undergo training to insure that the production lines in the plant function correctly.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### AMNESTIED WORKERS PRESENTED TO COLLEAGUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Two amnestied workers were presented on Saturday to workers at the Mozambique Piecework Company [EME], after undergoing 2 years of reeducation for diversion of funds. Before they were sent to reeducation camp, the two men had worked in the personnel department of the company, from which they had diverted a total of 180,000 escudos.

During the meeting, which was conducted by members of the Amnesty and Pardons Section of the Party Provincial Headquarters, it was said that these workers had been freed because they had learned new behavioral values that should characterize the New Man.

For their part, the two rehabilitated workers showed their satisfaction at having been received again in that company. They added that after what they had done, they had not expected to be greeted so warmly by their colleagues.

In conclusion, the Amnesty and Pardons Sector official who led the meeting in which the pardoned workers were presented appealed to the workers to watch over them. He added that the EME workers should create the conditions so that the two reintegrated workers would not feel isolated, because "their speedy return to normal life in society will depend on good cooperation from their colleagues."

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### INCREASE OF CITRUS FRUIT TRAFFIC IN MAPUTO PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 79 p 3

[Excerpt] The export of Mozambique's citrus fruits in Maputo port this year showed an increase of 14.7 percent in comparison with the agricultural campaign of the previous year. There was also a 5-percent increase in production in this sector.

The seasonal campaign recently ended gave the port of the country's capital a total movement of 3.5 million cases, a volume which also includes the export of neighboring countries' citrus fruits.

Just the handling of these citrus fruits gave Maputo port a total revenue of 26,767 contos, including shipment taxes, inspection and warehouse duties. Of that revenue, 22,591 contos constitutes the entry of foreign currency, inasmuch as it corresponds to export from other countries passing through Maputo.

The fact that in Southern Africa there are two annual crops of citrus fruits affords the countries in this region the possibility of selling these products in the northern hemisphere at a time when there is no output of these fruits in that area. As a result, the export drive for northern Europe and the Middle Eastern countries begins in April and continues until October.

These exports have to face powerful competitive mechanisms in the potential markets which, for this very reason, become very demanding both in regard to the quality and appearance of the fruit and the regularity of supply. In fact, the fruit must be arranged in such a way as to make it look attractive and delectable and preserved in such conditions as to appearance and flavor that potential buyers cannot offer any excuse for not buying it. It is only the adherence to such guarantees as these that ensures uninterrupted access to markets which, as a matter of fact, other producers are also supplying.

Export is the final step in the agricultural and marketing process scaled to and perfectly geared to the desired objective.

8870

CSO: 4401

READER QUESTIONS DELAYS IN CUBAN MAIL

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 468, 30 Sep 79 p 52

[Text] I am writing this letter to ask who is responsible for the distribution of mail from the Socialist Republic of Cuba, particularly letters from Mozambican students in that country.

Since the first year our students were placed in the brother country, I have always received correspondence from certain friends from this province. Their letters took only a month to arrive.

A letter has just come into my hands, sent by a colleague currently in that country. It was sent in December of last year and arrived here where I am located (Fonte Boa) in July. Does the delay lie in transportation or in distribution?

If the letters were sent and channeled through the services of the CTM [Mozambique Mail], we would not be seeing cases of this kind. A specific example is that in our school we have a Cuban agronomy teacher who receives mail from his friends and relatives within 25 days, not 7 months, as happens with me and friends of mine.

My suggestion is that the responsible sector should send the letters in an official envelope to the CTM, using the following form of address: Nation, Province, District, Locale, Circle.

Jorge Maiteni

Basic Agricultural School

Tete

6362

CSO: 4401

EMPHASIS ON LIGHT SKIN COLOR DECRIED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 468, 30 Sep 79 pp 54, 55

[Text] When I arrived at an establishment in Beira, I met a cashier whose nationality I do not know. A man appeared soon afterward, and after they greeted each other, the following conversation ensued:

"Well, what do you say?"

"Nothing much," the cashier answered.

"Where do you leave your child?"

"I usually leave him at home."

"We have a baby, too."

"Finally!" exclaimed the cashier. "What color, light or dark?"

After he answered, the customer asked the cashier the same question about her child. The cashier answered, very clearly:

"My father married my mother and I was born. I am light and I cannot have a dark or medium-skinned child. I have to marry a man with very light skin to produce light-skinned children and develop the race."

Closing analyzing the cashier's statement, I think she has strayed ideologically. This is the ideology of Jan Vorster. What does she mean by "develop the race"? And after this race is developed, what is it supposed to do?

Jose Saona Buane

Beira

6362

CSO: 4401

NUMBER OF EARLY MARRIAGES DISMAYS READER

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 468, 30 Sep 79 p 55

[Text] I am a 14-year-old student. I would like to talk about young girls who are married at the age of 8 to 11, to men from 19 to 30 years of age. There are some young people who are becoming part of this trend, leaving school after first grade to be married when they are 8 to 5 years old.

I heard about a man in Nyaphonza, Changara District, who was invited by a man to marry his daughter, a minor of 10 years of age. The man was 21 years old.

When the daughter refused, her father said: "My daughter, are you turning down a husband who is going to support you?"

The daughter said, weeping, that she was not old enough to be married, and that she wanted to stay in school. The father said: "I don't have the money to clothe you, much less for school books."

Her father finally forced her to accept!

There are many other 15-year-olds who marry little girls from 7 to 12 years old in that "circulo." I have even seen two students, aged 14 and 15, named Ndegue and Fabio Ndapassaia, who married two students aged 11 and 13 years, named Lucia N'Kumba and Lepina. They have already left school. The same thing happened with Isabel and Joisse, who left school and got married.

Will the readers help me to analyze these cases? Finally, I would urge revolutionary students who are in secondary school, in pilot centers and boarding schools, to spend vacations mobilizing our parents and brothers in the primary schools and in the "circulos."

Daniel Semo

Filipe Samuel Magaia Secondary School

6362

CSO: 4401



## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**KOMSOMOL DONATION**--The Organization of Mozambique Youth last Thursday received from the Leninist Komsomol of the Soviet Union material for the support of activities of volunteer workers brigades throughout the country. It is to be noted that this gesture of friendship of this Soviet youth organization will especially benefit the volunteer workers brigades in Zambezia Province, who are rebuilding a bridge destroyed by floods, and in the provinces affected by the war. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 79 p 2] 11635

**BEIRA PORT TRAFFIC NORMAL**--Beira, 6 Oct--In line with the cooperation agreement between the two countries, last Friday 30 passenger cars bought by the People's Republic of Mozambique from the Socialist Republic of Romania were unloaded in the port of this city. These cars, which came aboard the Danish ship "Samson Scan" are destined to be added to the rolling stock of the CFM [Mozambican Railways]. Another shipment of cars, also made in Romania, is expected shortly. At the present time Romanian experts are in this country to guarantee the maintenance of the equipment and to train specialized national cadres. "The traffic at the port of Beira is normal and regular, without difficulties," said the port director, Pedro Junior, to our reporter. He also explained that the port traffic slackened recently due to bad weather in the south of the country, which prevented navigation between that area and the port of Beira. After the bad weather was over, the ships started coming into the port of Beira, creating more traffic of ships, "leading to the erroneous belief that the port was congested, which is not true," added Pedro Junior. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 79 p 2] 11635

**CHILDREN'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL**--Mozambican children, daughters of vanguard officials of the Linhas Aereas de Mocambique [Mozambican Airlines] (DETA) are now visiting the Republic of Portugal in line with the activities of the International Year of the Child [AIC]. They were invited to visit Portugal by the Companhia dos Transportes Aereos Portugueses [Portuguese Air Transport Company] (TAP) through its office in Maputo. These children, accompanied by a member of the AIC provincial executive secretariat in Maputo, left on 3 October. According to a DETA official, these are children of the best officials of the company, who have shown the greatest interest in

their work. He added that "in order to select the children who were to visit the Republic of Portugal, representing all Mozambican children, we used as the criterion their school grades and the behavior of each child." In the program of the visit of these children in Portugal are sightseeing, cultural meetings with other children of various nationalities and a meeting with representatives of other countries who were also invited. According to the same official, our children are to return to Maputo tomorrow, on a TAP flight. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 p 2] 11635

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO GDR--"We are going to see new worlds, new countries and learn from these people because the victory of the Mozambican people over colonialism, under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party permitted the widening of our horizons, up to that time restricted like the mouth of a well," said one of the workers of the Complexo Agro-Industrial do Limpopo (CAIL), who will leave for the GDR from the Mavalane Airport tomorrow. The workers will spend 15 days there on a study visit of Veb-Fortschritt Landmaschinen installations. This firm manufactures equipment for agriculture and food industry. The above-mentioned group is composed of workers from various sectors of activity who during the last rice harvest distinguished themselves in the campaign of socialist emulation held in connection with that harvest. The trip of the Mozambican workers to the GDR is being made at the invitation of the Fortschritt Landmaschinen is also in line with the technical-scientific cooperation agreements between that socialist European country and the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 4] 11634

GDR COOPERANTS IN DTIP TEAM--Beira (Bureau)--Yesterday in this city, a brigade of the National Party Headquarters, assigned to the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda], visited the facilities of the RM [Mozambique Radio] bureau in Beira and the morning newspaper NOTICIAS DE BEIRA. At those worksites, the brigade learned about their operations from the respective directors. In Sofala Province, the brigade, which includes GDR cooperants, has already had a chance to visit the Interprovince Training Center for Party Cadres and the Inhamitua Training School for Elementary School Teachers, as well as two secondary schools: Amilcar Cabral and Samora Machel. Earlier, the DTIP brigade was in Nampula on a working visit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 79 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

# UNIVERSITY SPEAKER SHOWS PESSIMISM ON SWA FUTURE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Oct 79 p 12

[Report on lecture by Andre du Pisani, senior lecturer, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of South Africa: "Can South-West Africa Succeed?"]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: In a major address at the Randse Afrikaanse University, Mr Andre du Pisani, a senior lecturer in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of South Africa made no secret of his misgivings about developments in South West Africa.

Mr du Pisani, a born South West African, addressed students and he warned against what he called South Africa's unilateral efforts to structure the transitional process here, in'ter alia by means of a DTA dominated National Assembly. These efforts must be denounced as dangerous and short-sighted, particularly so in the light of transitional politics in Zimbabwe and the former Portuguese territories in

Southern Africa.

He titled his lecture "Can South West Africa succeed?". Mr du Pisani made much in his lecture of the absence in South West Africa of a national identity. He ascribed this lack to various factors, such as pre-colonial inter-ethnic competition, the colonial legacy, of both the Germans and then the South Africans; the various efforts to incorporate South West Africa constitutionally into South Africa; the ambiguity associated with the issue of self-determination in South West Africa, and what he called the National Party's super-imposing of its static views as far as the issue of ethnicity was concerned and finally as another factor, the absence of integrated political leadership.

He said that in the prescriptive sense of the word, the following policy alternatives appeared of imperative importance:

- ★introducing into South West Africa a uniform and equal national education policy.

- ★to follow a socio-economic policy programme which provides for a fairer and equal allocation of natural resources, inter alia also land. In this manner the danger of ethnic mobilisation on the basis of inequality, would be reduced.

- ★clarification on the issue of citizenship qualifications.

- ★termination of a policy in which ethnicity had become the most important and quite often the only, base for the creation of institutions.

- ★the development of own national symbols such as a flag for the country.

a national anthem etc.

Mr du Pisani suggested for South West the establishment of "integration seeking" policy programmes on both vertical and horizontal levels with a systematic involvement of the interactions and what he called transitional politics.

He said the nature of the current DTA-dominated Assembly was suspect. Likewise was the legitimacy of that body.

He questioned the legitimacy of that body becoming one with legislative powers and functions. That body did not even have a constitution. Pretoria's recent action of legitimising that body did not solve anything, Mr du Pisani said.

The fact of the matter remained, he said, that another election, under international supervision, and preferably that of the United Nations, was the most advisable way out, to structure peaceful political transition in South West Africa.

Mr du Pisani also criticised the bureaucracy in South West which was mainly an "external" one, highly politicised. In fact he believed that was the most important reason why a "white conciliation" was still absent in South West Africa's politics.

Referring to the economy, he said the economy in South West Africa

was not only characterised by a scarcity in natural resources but also by a conspicuous unfair distribution of existing economic resources. Apart from that, the economy in South West Africa displayed a high degree of structural dependency vis a vis that of South Africa, particularly with regard to imports, loans, finance capital, taxation resources and the physical infrastructure.

At one stage Mr du Pisani made a sarcastic remark when he said that the debate of semantics around capitalism versus socialism was not only largely senseless, but simply could not keep pace with the structural and development programmes of South West Africa. To aid economic development policies there should be an expedited development of existing infrastructure particularly with regard to power supply and railways, in the latter instance to be linked with Botswana and Walvis Bay as a port of export, and to be linked with Zambia and Zimbabwe via Caprivi; modernising the agricultural sector; decreasing the population pressure in specific ethnic-sub systems, particularly Ovamboland; further development of the mining sector and development of tourism with a fairer distribution of eco-

nomic resources.

In his concluding sentences Mr du Pisani said that South Africa's unilateral efforts here should be denounced. It would appear to him that currently the external zero sum orientation of particular members of Swapo in exile, could not be reconciled with a peaceful transitional process in South West Africa. To accommodate those people, appeared to be an impossibility he remarked. His submission was thus, for an internal accommodation with a radical nationalist opposition, which possessed the necessary legitimacy both internally and externally. Mr du Pisani remarked that he was fully aware that this process would not be a painless one, for no transitional process was entirely without pain. He realised the specific risks that were associated with such a process. The question of whether South West Africa would succeed would be determined by a realistic and tenable choice of policies.

Mr du Pisani frequently travels to South West Africa to speak to political groups here. These "refresher courses" of his are not confined to the so-called recognised leaders but include a wide spectrum of people involved in the situation here.

# ENOK ECONOMIC PROJECTS REVIEWED

## Candle Factory

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

YET ANOTHER pioneer industry is going to be launched by Enok in SWA. Windhoek is to get its own candle factory - a commodity at present imported from the Republic of South Africa.

Enok has approved a loan of R100 000 for this purpose. Total costs of the industry however, will probably run to R150 000. There will be job opportunities for nine people.

Initially, it is envisaged to produce ordinary white domestic candles.

At present, 4 000 cartons are imported monthly for the local market. It has been estimated that the local factory could bring about a penetration of 3 750 cartons per month - with the balanced combination of quality and price.

Wax, the most important raw material of the process is comparatively scarce and expensive. However, the applicant for the factory - who has an established candle factory in Wittekrans - has said he has the necessary contacts and is confident that obtaining the wax will present no problem.

One of the largest suppliers of wax - a company in West Germany - has indicated its preparedness to give SWA preference when the factory is established, and R11 cheaper per ton than when delivered to SA.

## Cane Furniture Factory

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

THE BOARD of Enok has approved the establishment of a cane furniture factory at Oshakati, involving an initial outlay of R200 000. The new factory will also provide job opportunities for 60 people.

There is a furniture factory at Oshakati, but an investigation has brought to light that it would be more viable to make use of the present facilities available for this new project, and in addition, remnants of wood – otherwise not normal-

ly used – could be utilised for the framework of cane furniture and even table tops.

Ordinary furniture will still be manufactured at the factory, but in a smaller wing and production will be cut down, making way for the production of cane furniture.

The Eluwa School for the Blind is situated on the out-

skirts of Oshakati and people have been trained here for canework. This will also present a source of revenue for these people.

There is a good market for cane furniture and the full potential of the market has not been exploited as yet.

All materials for the factory come from the East, according to Mr Chris Mynhardt, general manager for Development at Enok.

## Farming in Caprivi

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

**KATIMA FARMING** – Enok's agricultural project in Caprivi, has proved to be very successful, despite the fact that the growing season was unfavourable for cultivated production during this year, there was still a good yield.

The project was started off on virgin land – there was no knowledge of potential, or even viable crops.

However, during the past year, facts and information were collected and valued. This was followed by replanning undertaken by agricultural experts and the result is that the future now looks more promising.

At present, maize, wheat, groundnuts and tobacco are being cultivated. There are continuous experiments being done with other crops, including green peppers – a highly economical crop.

Apart from the agronomy project, there is also a dairy, there is poultry farming and

this provides for local demand.

The isolation of Caprivi does bring about problems – the largest being high production costs. But there are other problems too – such as marauding elephants, buffaloes and baboons. The last wheat crop was damaged to an extent of 60 percent, mainly by elephants.

In addition, the soil tends to be sour, there are plant pests and lastly, mortars fired from Zambia. To date twenty-four mortars have exploded in the lands.

However, despite all these problems to contend with, certain experiments were done in the less damaged surfaces of the lands and yielded 66,6 bags per hectare. Coupled with various other ratios and taking humidity into consideration, it has been proved that by applying correct management and cultivation techniques, wheat can be cultivated successfully.



## Study of Katima Potential

Windhoek. THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

DURING a top management meeting of Enok in Katima in September this year, the managing director Mr Johan Lerm said that a study should be undertaken by Enok to establish the potential of the area.

"It is already clear that the potential of the area lies in the development of agriculture, but we should look into areas further away from Katima, to prevent people from flocking to Katima and thus causing depopulation of the rural areas," Mr Faan Kruger, manager for Enok in the Caprivi said.

A team of experts, consisting of an economist and agricultural experts will visit the area in the near future to look into the matter raised by Mr Lerm.

Additional land has already been offered to Enok, but

research is still necessary to establish its potential.

Relating to potential - the mill in Katima must be seen as a catalyst for further development and the manager of the mill, Mr W van der Westhuizen has already started adapting the mill to grind maize and wheat together.

Apart from tobacco Enok mainly cultivates wheat and maize. There is no doubt that the Caprivi has huge potential to produce for itself and the rest of the country, providing the necessary infrastructure is created and the necessary co-operation and co-ordination is established.

CSO: 4420

# VILJOEN ANNOUNCES VARIOUS AID SCHEMES FOR FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

**WINDHOEK.** — The administrator General of SWA Dr Gerrit Viljoen (left), yesterday announced extensive financial measures to help farmers stay on their farms in the northern parts of the territory.

Dr Viljoen said in a statement in Windhoek the measures were initiated to halt "the alarming depopulation of rural districts."

The scheme, which also provides for the resettlement of farmers, would be submitted to the SWA National Assembly at its next sitting, the statement said.

The financial assistance, restricted initially to certain farmers in districts of Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Grootfontein and Tsumeb, included the following:

- The lowering of interest rates from four percent to three percent on current loans granted in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act.
- The payment of an annual habitation allowance of R2 000 per farming unit.

- A decrease of one percent in the interest rates on Land Bank loans.

- Arrear debts on Land Bank loans as at July 1 this year could be consolidated on merit and capital repayments suspended until 1981.

- Land Bank loans of up to 50 percent would be considered on merit for the payment of overdrawn commercial banking accounts by farmers.

- Financial assistance to buy economic farming units. Loans would be interest free for the first two years and then one percent interest would be levied. From the sixth year the interest rate would be three percent. Capital repayments would begin from the ninth year of the loan.

- Loans would be granted at low interest rates to expand uneconomic farming units.

- Low-interest loans to buy livestock and farming equipment. Repayment of these loans would be more favourable than current loans.

- Government aid to combat forest penetration.

Dr Viljoen also announced financial aid for farmers to protect their properties. The measures included interest-free loans to buy radio alarm systems, subsidies for the erection of security fencing and subsidies to improve the lighting of homesteads.

The scheme would initially be applicable to a group of 800 farms on the northern and eastern fringes of the four security districts, the statement said — Sapa.

# SLAUGHTERHOUSES REPORTED MEETING REQUIRED STANDARDS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

ALL ABATTOIR facilities in South West Africa have been approved and measure up to the required standards for meat exports to member countries of the European Economic Community.

This was confirmed this week by Dr Herbert Schneider, Director of the Department of Veterinary Services.

State veterinarians from West Germany completed their inspections last week, while the British State Veterinarian left Windhoek yesterday.

The abattoir installations at Windhoek, Okahandja and Otavi have received approval for the export of canned meat as well as frozen cuts, while the abattoir at Oshakati obtained approval for the export of canned, or processed meat only.

During the past 18 months, Damara Meat Packers - on the outskirts of Windhoek - has spent large sums of money on renovations and modernisation, to conform to the required standards of the EEC. The abattoir at Otavi is also owned by Damara Meat

Packers and renovations were also done there.

Dr Schneider will be leaving today for a five-week study tour of Australia and New Zealand. He is touring for the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and his tour is being sponsored by the meat industry.

Dr Schneider will be investigating and looking into the various slaughter, processing and refrigeration facilities in these two countries, where climatic conditions are similar to South West Africa's.

New Zealand and Australia export meat to the USA - and requirements for export meat are more stringent than those of the EEC.

Keeping in mind the possibility that the EEC might make requirements stricter, Dr Schneider particularly wishes to look into new trends and methods being utilised there. This will prevent SWA from falling into a situation where the necessary requirements cannot be met.

As in SWA, New Zealand

and Australia also have a number of abattoir installations where renovation and modernisation have had to take place and Dr Schneider wants to see how this problem has been met there.

New Zealand exports mainly small stock and Dr Schneider feels that SWA has the potential for this kind of export as well, so he will be visiting slaughtering facilities in this line too.

Dr Schneider will return to Windhoek on December 10.

## FEDERAL PARTY SPELLS OUT IDEAS FOR SECOND TIER

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Oct 79 p 12

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** The Federal Party, under the leadership of Mr Bryan O'Linn met this week with the Administrator General, where they presented him with a memorandum regarding the division of functions between the first and second tiers of government.

The Federal Party said that it was important that the Administrator General strives to act in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Western proposals as confirmed by Security Council Resolution 435.

### ACT IMPARTIALLY

This meant that the Administrator General should act impartially towards all parties and their points of view so that he remained qualified to act as the South African leg of an impartial supervisory authority in an election under Joint UN and South African supervision.

From this it followed, the memorandum continued,

that the choice of the people of Namibia in respect of political parties and the new constitutional developments, should not be anticipated and prejudiced by entrenching certain political parties and constitutional blueprints at this stage. Nevertheless, the Administrator General should abolish all remaining discrimination and promote the socio-economic progress of the Territory.

An internationally acceptable solution remained a priority, but not at all costs, the Federal Party said. Should the present authorities be serious in attempting to secure such a solution, no further administrative powers should at this stage be given to the National Assembly, unless one could ensure by doing this, the participation of groups outside the Assembly, and so as to make the Assembly more representative.

### NO ETHNIC TIERS

In principle the Federal Party was in favour of a division of functions be-

tween the first, second and third tiers of government. But they were opposed to any tier of government being established on an exclusively ethnic basis. A geographical second tier authority, they continued, was recognised throughout the world, and was adopted in most progressive countries. They were convinced that the values and rights of groups and minorities could be more effectively protected by constitutional machinery such as a Bill of Fundamental Rights and an electoral system on the basis of universal adult suffrage, proportional representation and a basic minimum representation of population groups.

They further visualised a first tier dealing with all matters of national interest; a second tier comprising geographical units, and dealing with matters of regional concern.

Such functions as primary and secondary education, health services, housing, social welfare and pensions, provincial roads, provincial

traffic and agricultural technical services, local authorities and limited taxation such as dog taxes, could be placed on a geographical second tier.

#### TEMPORARY MEASURE

During the interim period, and as a temporary measure, the Federal Party emphasised, traditional areas such as Ovamboland and Kavangoland, could serve as the basis for the aforesaid provincial authorities and areas of jurisdiction, provided that the general principle of non-discrimination and multi-racialism apply equally in such areas.

The latter, the statement said, could be best achieved by a Bill of Fundamental Rights.

Because of their points of view, they thought it best not to comment on the division of functions between the first tier and the ethnic second tiers. However, if an ethnic second tier is a necessity, then the functions allocated should be of a minimal scope and nature.

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT HEAD--The former chief director of Rehoboth, Mr Fred Visagie, has been appointed by the Administrator General as the Director of the new Directorate of Constitutional Development. Mr Visagie, a born Southwester, was one of the key figures in the dispute over the kapteinship of the Basters between Dr Ben Africa and Mr Hans Diergaardt. Before Mr Diergaardt was eventually appointed, Mr Visagie acted as kaptein at all official occasions. Mr Visagie was born in Windhoek where he matriculated at WHS. After joining the civil service he served at magistrate offices throughout SA and SWA. In 1971 he was appointed as the magistrate of Rehoboth. In the meantime, the appointment of Pretoria inspector of education, Mr J. A. de Jager, as the Director of National Education of SWA, has also been confirmed. Mr de Jager served with the Department of National Education in Pretoria for several years, as school principal. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Nov 79 p 2]

SWANU IN CIVIL SERVICE--Windhoek--Two prominent Swanu officials have accepted positions in the new South West African Civil Service--but they might land in hot water for doing so. Their appointments, which become effective from today, are a breakthrough for the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in his efforts to attract highly-qualified former exiles into the developing civil service. The two men, Mr Claudius Kandjou and Dr Siegfried Tjijorokisa, recently returned to the country after about 15 years in exile. Mr Kandjou, Swanu's publicity secretary, has been appointed as a senior professional officer in the Administrator-General's Directorate of Economic Affairs. Dr Tjijorokisa, Swanu's former European Representative, has accepted a post as a veterinarian in the Department of Agricultural Technical Services. But Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the Namibia National Front's publicity secretary said yesterday that he expected disciplinary action to be taken against the men. "I must first get in touch with my comrades, but I can say that we do not endorse the principle of strengthening the establishment," he said. "We can't have someone advising the Administrator-General while still serving our revolutionary movement." Dr Tjijorokisa said he was surprised at Mr Rukoro's statement. "This is not a political appointment at all. It would be different if I was advising the Administrator-General, but this



is a purely professional appointment... There is nowhere else for me to work." Mr Kandjou, who is busy completing a PhD degree in economics at the Oxford University, is in New York at present. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 79 p 3]

SWAPO-D LEADERSHIP CHANGES--Windhoek--In a press statement issued by the Swapo Democrats this week, it was said that at a meeting of the Central Committee of Swapo D, held on October 22, Dr Abraham's request to be relieved of his duties as Secretary for Finance due to pressure of other work, was acceded to. The statement said that Dr Kenneth Abrahams would continue to serve as Publicity and Information Secretary and as Swapo D representative on the One Party Committee and as a member of the Finance Committee. Mr Samson Ndeikwila moved from the post of Administrative Secretary and would take over as Secretary of Finance. Mr Ken Mnakapa would function as the new Administrative Secretary. These changes would be of immediate effect, the statement concluded. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Oct 79 p 7]

KANGOOTUI BLAMES ETHNIC CHIEFS--Windhoek--In the latest edition of the NNF News, Mr Adolphus Kangootui, the National Secretary of the Youth League, said that blacks should open their hearts and minds to love and close their hearts and minds to hate. However, he added, there were some cases which could not be forgiven, and these included the 11 ethnic "chiefs who deserve no presidential pardon in an independent Namibia." The 11 ethnic chiefs, he continued, had deliberately fortified Dirk Mudge's position in the political arena of the country, also fortifying what Mr Kangootui called the "self fashioned angel of peace," namely, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. It was evident, Mr Kangootui continued, that the DTA's aim was not to liberate the country but wanted Namibia to become the vassal state of South Africa. The reason why they wanted to turn the country into a modernised, neo-colonial state is because they were not sure of whether they would win a fair and internationally supervised election, and they are not sure of what their status would be in an independent non-ethnic Namibia. These men, he continued, would never enter an independent Namibia without a properly conducted trial. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Oct 79 p 11]

VILJOEN LETTER TO KIRKPATRICK--Windhoek--Mr John Kirkpatrick, a partner in the law firm of Lorentz and Bone, would not comment on reports that he had received a letter from the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in which reference was made to the "save English radio" campaign. Asked, he said that he had received such a letter, but he refused to say more than that. According to a number of sources, Dr Viljoen availed himself of some strong remarks in that letter. Reporters are keen to get hold of a copy because it will give an insight into the thinking of South West Africa's new "head of state." [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Oct 79 p 12]

**ROESSING DONATES TEACHING CENTER**--Roessing Uranium has donated a sum of R500 000 for the building of the Roessing Foundation Teaching Centre, to be situated in the open area between Windhoek and Katutura. This announcement was made by Mr C A Gibson, managing director of Roessing and chairman of the Roessing Foundation, over the weekend. He said that the teaching institution was doing extremely well, with more than 100 students being enrolled this year. Building operations on the centre would be started next year. Mr Gibson also announced that it was hoped to start a mobile teaching unit next year--an adequately equipped vehicle which would be able to supply instruction to people far away from the centre. He emphasized that the Foundation had been initiated to educate people of all racial groups in the Territory. The present trustees of the Roessing Foundation are Advocate F Kozonguizi, Mr John Kirkpatrick, Mr Martin Shipanga, Mr R Walker, Dr Lukas de Vries, and the principals Headman Justus Garoeb and Dr B Sandelowsky. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Nov 79 p 4]

**SECRET PLAN**--A plan drawn up by their military experts is concealed behind the peace proposals advanced by the five Western nations in Namibia. First of all, the demilitarized zone on Namibia's northern borders will be extended by 50 km on each side of the border (except for the Caprivi strip). The UN contingent (UNTAG) will operate freely in this zone with the exception of certain "specified emplacements" of which consist of major military bases and their airstrips and populated areas and their surroundings within a radius of 5 km. As for the South African forces, they will not be permitted to retain bases outside of these emplacements and must withdraw at the end of 12 weeks. Why then exclude these military bases from UNTAG control if this merely means that they will be permitted to continue to function as such? The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is to receive a copy of the plan "for its information" and whose forces are excluded from these "specified emplacements," can hardly accept such an arrangement which, according to it, would allow Bantustan chiefs to camouflage themselves as regular police forces. [Text] [Paris DEMAÎN L'AFRIQUE in French No 37 8 Oct 79 p 23] 11466

**MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE FORMED**--A multi-purpose cooperative was established in Windhoek by 78 farmers yesterday. An inaugural meeting was held at a local motel attended by 160 farmers and interested people. It was the general opinion that such a step was important for agriculture in SWA. Farmers in the Territory are in need of such a co-op, especially since Boeremakelaars Kooperatief Beperk--which has served this purpose all the years--has announced that its activities would be terminated within the next ten years. A vote was taken yesterday afternoon, and 78 farmers voted for the immediate establishment of the co-op, while 52 voted for the establishment of such a co-op to be postponed for a time. Eleven directors were appointed to negotiate with the existing three co-ops in the Territory. They are: Mr Coen Brand--chairman; Mr Christo Mouton--vice chairman; and Mr T Lubowski--all three for the meat industry; Mr P Kotze; Mr H A Breitung, Mr H J Lombaard--Karakul Industry; Mr G C Grobler--agronomy; Mr J Kranz; Mr H Binding; Mr B Steenkamp and Dr I Scheepers--additional directors. The directorate will be having its first meeting at the SWAAU offices on November 12. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Nov 79 p 1]

LOW-LEVEL TERRORIST ACTIVITY--Windhoek--SWAPO's tactical operations in SWA/Namibia have reached an extremely low level in recent months and the terrorists are concentrating on sorties across the border in search of food, sources in Windhoek say. They said that an increasing number of SWAPO guerrillas were giving themselves up to security forces because of famine conditions in southern Angola and because more and more of them apparently saw no further need to continue the struggle. The sources claimed there was continuing disunity among SWAPO ranks externally and that some leaders of the movement were "in trouble" with the hierarchy. They said there were persistent rumours that three prominent SWAPO members--Mrs Martha Ford, Mrs Putuse Appolus and Mr Eddie Nangomba--had been detained in Angola. The sources indicated that MPLA soldiers in Angola were also enduring famine conditions. The former vice-chairman of SWAPO, who was sacked by the organisation, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said today he had no contact with SWAPO to verify whether people had been detained or not. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 79 p 1]

AG'S OFFICE RESHUFFLED--The Administrator General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced a major reorganization of the functions of the directorates of his office here yesterday. At the same time, he announced the establishment of a new body as from December 1 to be called the Directorate of Constitutional Development. The Directorate will have its own director but will fall directly under Mr John Viall, Chief Director of the Administrator General's office and Director-General of State and Security (Staatkundig en Veiligheid). Other changes announced by Dr Viljoen are that, as from tomorrow, Dr J J Jones will be responsible for both Financial and Economic Affairs in the Territory. Mr Charles Truebody, current Director-General of Infrastructure and Water Affairs, will in future also act as coordinator of the following state departments: Post and Telecommunications, the South African Railways and Harbors, Roads, Transport and the South West African Water and Electricity Supply Commission (Swawek). The functions of the other directorates would remain unchanged for the time being, Dr Viljoen said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Nov 79 p 1]

REPORT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT--A study group which was appointed in August this year to look into the matter of how local government would be dealt with in a new dispensation in the Territory, has completed its report. The report will be circulated to all municipalities throughout the Territory next week and on November 28, a special congress of the Municipal Association has been scheduled to study the report. The Study Group was appointed after a special congress of the Municipal Association held earlier in the year, to discuss the consequences of the anti-discriminatory law, in particular the opening of residential areas in towns to all races. That congress was held behind closed doors, after a vote was taken 21 to 18. The people appointed to the Study Group in August, were Mr Attie Arnold (Chairman), Mr W J Kotze, Mr P J Hausman, Mr W M van Niekerk, Mr F J Jooste, Mr I A McDonald, Mr J A Cronje and Mr C R Liebenberg. Mr B Profit of Rural Development and Mr Leon Venter, Director of Katutura were co-opted members. The Chairman of the Study Group Mr Attie Arnold, as well as the president of the Municipal Association both feel that the contents of the report should be perused by the various town councils, before further details are released to the Press. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Nov 79 p 2]

## TRANSITION PERIOD SEEN CREATING CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 12

[Henry Maasdorp in the "On Sunday" column]

[Text]

A MYSTERIOUSLY unanswered question came briefly into view last week. It is whether the proposed transition to another constitution for this country would be geared with the procedural requirements of its 1979 Constitution.

In the Assembly on Tuesday Mr Mark Partridge said he believed formal constitutional resolutions would be placed before the House to give effect to an agreement with Britain. But he asked the Minister of Home Affairs to make this quite clear.

The Minister, Mr Benjamin Zimuto, indicated only that he thought Parliament would meet again after the return of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia delegation from London and before the arrival of a British governor.

He seemed to be about to respond in some way to Mr Partridge's request when he said: "... but the purpose of recalling this Parliament ..."

However, he did not finish the sentence. Instead he began another in which he said everything would be explained when Parliament was recalled.

The possibility has been canvassed that if agreement is concluded at Lancaster House the country will simply submit to a British governor, without any proceedings in terms of its own constitutional law.

But it is difficult not to share Mr Partridge's supposition that due process

under the 1979 Constitution would be observed.

Were it not, the present Zimbabwe Rhodesia political establishment could be accused of a gigantic confidence trick.

Having come to power (it could be said) on the strength of trust in the sincerity of its commitment to the 1979 Constitution, it tears up that constitution and hands the country over to somebody else.

The standing of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia delegation in London, its brief to negotiate with Britain, exist by virtue of office won in the election held under the 1979 Constitution.

If these men purported to change or abolish that Constitution by some process not permitted by it, they would (it could be argued) destroy their own title to represent the country and nobody would need to feel bound by their proceedings.

The confusion that might result, the opposing allegiances each having at least a paper claim to be lawful, ought to be avoided.

It is little to the point to recall the unilateral abrogation by Rhodesians of the 1961 Constitution in 1965, and to say that because of this they will have no right to complain if a constitution of theirs is unilaterally abrogated by Britain in 1979.

## DISSENTERS

Two wrongs do not make a right; or, rather, a second error of this nature would not correct the first.

It would be more to the point to reflect on the extent to which enemies of stability and order were helped by the claim that the post-UDI regime was illegal; and to strain every nerve to avoid providing a new set of legalist excuses for defection or even violence by a new school of dissenters.



There is a theoretical risk that, if the Assembly were given an opportunity to vote under the 1979 Constitution on resolutions fulfilling an agreement reached in London, a minority would block change. Whether there would be a practical risk one cannot say.

However, while "risk" is written on one side of the coin, on the other is written the 1979 constitution consensus — entered into, we are entitled to presume, with eyes wide open — giving a minority that very right, to be exercised or not in its wisdom.

If the views expressed above have any merit, the negotiators have the delicate task of finding a formula for equipping a British governor with the legislative and executive powers demanded for him, in a way which can be linked, at any rate in Salisbury, with the constitutional law of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

One pictures the present Constitution being floated, perhaps, into a kind of limbo on a line by which it can be pulled back if order collapses during the remaining term of its existence, which would otherwise end with the election.

Since Britain will not send troops here — will

not herself provide the protection which is one side of any bargain of allegiance — this would not be an unreasonable arrangement.

Reconciling it with a British insistence on a "return to legality" is as big or as small a problem as Lord Carrington wishes to make it. On two occasions previous administrations did not let it bother them.

The British Government should wish to make a tidier job of the counter-revolution it is managing in Zimbabwe Rhodesia than England made of her revolution in 1649, when a king was beheaded; or her counter-revolution in 1660, when a Stuart was restored to the throne; or her revolution in 1688-89, when another Stuart was removed and a Dutch prince given executive power.

On all three occasions constitutional authority was missing or in disorder for longer or shorter periods.

Since the third occasion, incidentally, when "legality" clearly went by the board, there has never been a "return to legality" in England in the sense in which Lord Carrington is demanding it of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. I make a gift of this point to any surviving Jacobites.

CARTOON DEPICTS SETTLEMENT HOPES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 12

[Text]



**"See what I'm bringing home for Christmas — I hope."**



HERALD' COMMENTARIES ON LANCASTER HOUSE TALKS

Parties Gear for Election

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 79 p 5

[Editorial: "Too Many Cooks?"]

[Text]

**DEVELOPMENTS** at the Lancaster House conference have brought about something of a political ferment among Zimbabwe Rhodesia's black politicians.

Established parties are gearing themselves for an early general election, and the birth of another party, the National Front of Zimbabwe, has just been announced.

At this stage therefore it looks as though voters will have no lack of choice if and when the election takes place. And it is here, of course, that confusion and even trouble could develop. For it is difficult to determine from internal party statements so far just where their differences lie.

Perhaps these will emerge more clearly as their platforms take shape. But if they do not the leaders will leave themselves open to charges that their parties are based more on personalities than on policies, with the spectre of tribalism lurking in the background.

Cannot they even now get together and hammer out a unified position? To do otherwise must surely play into the hands of the terrorist alliance, if in fact it remains an alliance.

But if African politicians are becoming increasingly active there appears to be little sign of a corresponding movement among their white counterparts.

Perhaps Mr Nick McNally's suggestion at the weekend that the RF and NUF disband to make way for a new movement will bring some positive reaction.

It might even lead to the early unveiling of the RF's long-awaited new policies and principles, for no matter what happens in London the party surely cannot long survive in its present form.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Free and Fair"]

[Text]

MUCH of the recent discussion at Lancaster House has been about the arrangements for the transitional period and the general election. The length of time to be allotted for these two purposes, and the extent of Commonwealth involvement, appear to be the main areas of concern.

We believe, however, that two other points should be determined in advance so that there can be no deviating from them. They both concern the election itself.

Let it be agreed in London that there will be no counting of votes until *after* the adjudicators have determined whether or not the election was "free and fair". This would prevent the kind of situation we had last time when one of the contesting parties, which happened to have fared badly, claimed that there had been irregularities in the voting procedure.

Once this point had been resolved, the counting of votes could take place—again under the eagle eye of the observers, and aimed at determining that everything was above board in that particular respect.

A ceasefire during the election is part of the package deal. But the obligation to stop the terrorist war should go beyond this. Lord Carrington should therefore get the frontline presidents to agree in advance that, once the election, no matter what its outcome, has been decreed free and fair by all (or, at any rate, a majority) of the observers, no further succour will be offered to the terrorists.

## COMMUNICATION

IF the Lancaster House conference does result in an agreement on a ceasefire to enable elections to take place, one of the problems will be to get the message across to the terrorists in the bush.

A similar problem of communication has been encountered by the authorities whose job it is to sell the amnesty programme. Not only do they have to devise the physical means of getting the message to scattered bands of men in the bush, but they have to overcome the suspicion of the terrorists that it is a trap into which they are being lured by false promises.

One method which is achieving success is that of getting former terrorists—men who have been captured or who have themselves taken advantage of the amnesty offer—to take part in sky-shouting operations.

From light aircraft circling over areas where terrorists are known to be in hiding, these men call on their comrades through loudspeakers to lay down their arms and to hand themselves over to the authorities where they will be looked after without any harm being done to them.

Co-operation between the Army, the Air Force and the Police Reserve Air Wing working with the former terrorists has resulted in scores of men joining the ranks of those who want to see a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

And the experience gained in the operation could prove very useful when the time comes to make a ceasefire agreement work.

CSO: 4420

MILITARY REPORTS ON INCURSION INTO ZAMBIA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Marion Duncan]

[Text] Zimbabwe Rhodesian air and ground forces yesterday returned from a successful 2-day self-defense operation against a ZIPRA terrorist base 90 km inside Zambia.

The camp complex, including a headquarters station, was destroyed and more than 60 terrorists were killed in the raid.

Security forces lost one man, Trooper William Robert Wixley (39) from Bulawayo, who was married and had two children.

Two other ground troops were wounded in the firefight that took place after the initial air bombardment, which was also responsible for the deaths of three Zambian tribesmen.

A spokesman for the Operation Tanager area said: "For a while now we have been conscious of a build-up of ZIPRA forces in the Kabanga Mission area south of Kalomo in Zambia.

"It was quite obvious that these groups (estimated to number some 200 to 300 terrorists) were intent on infiltrating this area of the country on their way to other targets southwards.

"Consequently it was decided to mount an operation on available intelligence to pre-empt this infiltration.

"The target was a fairly thickly inhabited area populated by Zambian tribesmen. There was a business center with the normal kraal lines nearby, close to the water points.

"The whole area constituted a headquarters for ZIPRA deployed in that part of the country. The actual headquarters and base camp tents were close to the business center: the major headquarters, with the big brass, are much further north.

## Air Strikes

"All this is part of the overall offensive being mounted across the northern border at this particular time. Basically ZIPRA are concentrating on getting as many people across the river into Zimbabwe Rhodesia as they can in a fairly short space of time, before the rains make the crossing more difficult and dangerous."

The raid began on Friday morning with a wave of air strikes, followed by ground troops.

"The air strikes were planned to avoid the civilians in the villages," said the spokesman, "and they were right on target."

Initially there was little resistance from the terrorists, although it was known that many were regular trained personnel from Zambian and Mozambique training camps.

After they had recovered from the shock of bombardment, however, some of them rallied to provide a "spirited defense."

"Two ters holed up in a village complex," said the Tangent spokesman, "and although we called on them to surrender they carried on fighting. This was when the three Zambian locals were killed.

"They were the only casualties that the local tribesmen suffered."

All troops were back inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia by yesterday afternoon, with five terrorist prisoners and a massive amount of captured weaponry, documentation and equipment.

## Deserters

Among the pile of propaganda pamphlets and instruction booklets brought back were several exercise books belonging to newly trained "freedom fighters."

One of them, with the name L. Sithole on the cover, contained details on "principles of town operation, attacking an isolated building" and how to check out and attack buses and stores.

It also contained a whole chapter on the "interrogation of deserters," which detailed the difference in procedure from questioning a "prisoner of war."

A ZAPU leaflet entitled "Struggle until Victory"--which proclaimed in bold capitals on the back that "only the armed struggle will liberate Zimbabwe"--addressed itself to the "dear comrades" of the "oppressed people of Zimbabwe."

"Long live the people's revolution. Long live the Commander in Chief of ZIPRA forces, Comrade Joshua Nkomo. The struggle continues."

Said the operational spokesman: "There hardly seems much chance of any ceasefire, does there?"

CSO: 4420



## FATHER LEWIS SLAMS BRITISH SETTLEMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

**LORD** Carrington's plan is a recipe for the takeover of Zimbabwe Rhodesia by anti-Christian Marxists, according to Father Lewis — chairman of the Rhodesia Christian Group — who has just returned from a month in England.

Father Lewis had been prohibited from entering Britain in January this year, but public pressure resulted in the lifting of the ban in July. Friends and relatives then got together and contributed enough money to make his visit possible.

During his time there, Father Lewis made an unscheduled visit to No. 10 Downing Street, where he spoke for half an hour to the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's private parliamentary secretary, Mr Ian Gove MP.

**DANGER**

He talked about the danger to Christianity in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and warned "once Mrs Thatcher has answered to her

Cabinet and her Parliament, she is going to have to answer to her Maker".

Father Lewis also wrote a letter to Conservative Members of Parliament and opinion-makers, in which he warned that the problem of Zimbabwe Rhodesia is nowhere near a just solution.

It said: "Discussion of land compensation presupposes a plan for nationalisation which is not in the minds of ordinary black Zimbabwe Rhodesians nor of their elected government.

"The proposed new constitution has not been accepted by the people or Parliament of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and could be rejected in the latter.

"The ordinary black Zimbabwe Rhodesian can only interpret the proposed early second election as a warning: 'You were naughty boys. You voted for the wrong people last time. Now vote for the men with the guns'."

CSO: 4420

## NAFROZ COULD THREATEN ZANU UNITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

THE National Front of Zimbabwe, launched by Mr Michael Mawema at the weekend, could pose a serious threat to unity in Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU and undermine the military and political power bases of other political parties.

By championing the cause of former guerilla leaders now imprisoned in Mozambique, Mr Mawema might win for his party powerful allies likely to bring with them hundreds of ZANLA combatants, if he manages to get them released by the diplomatic pressure he intends to apply on the Organisation for African Unity and on President Machel.

In his inaugural address to about 200 people, Mr Mawema made a direct appeal to guerilla fighters, saying "we come without a secret army because you are our army".

"We invite you because you have won the fight. We honour you because

you have sacrificed your lives for our liberation. Let us together turn our swords into ploughshares," he said.

Observers believe this approach could also prove a big boost to the amnesty programme. There was also an early indication last week that Mr Mugabe's party is alive to the potential threat posed to it by the National Front.

Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in a telephone call to the Herald, attacked the new party, alleging its formation was inspired by the United States Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department.

Dr Zvobgo also alleged there was a connection between the National Front and the Lombo tycoon, Mr "Tiny" Rowland.

But Mr Mawema said he was invited "by the people" to return from seven years' exile to start his new movement which would be financed by them.

Mr Mawema is anxious

to shed the Karanga tribal cloak wrapped around his party by some of those involved in the early stages of its formation and to turn it at the outset into a countrywide mass political organisation.

He expects to begin within a month serious discussions aimed at an alliance with the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, led by Mr James Chiheema, with whom high-level talks have already taken place.

At the launching of the National Front, Mr Mawema was flanked by Mr Timothy Ndhlovu, a UNFP Member of Parliament and former presidential candidate, and ZUPO's secretary for legal affairs, Mr Daniel Gurajena.

A couple of top members of the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole's ZANU were also among the audience at the launching ceremony.

## SUCCESS OF AMNESTY OPERATION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

MINUTES after they were captured by Zimbabwe Rhodesian soldiers, two terrorists were flying in a small plane over the bush exhorting their hidden comrades through loudspeakers to surrender.

Operation Disco Scene, as this new tactic in the seven-year war is called, has in a few weeks persuaded scores of terrorists to give themselves up, military commanders say.

"When I heard a former comrade tell me it was all right to surrender I did," Hamba ne Gidi, whose Chikaranga name is "go with a gun," told reporters visiting a military base at Enterprise, east of Salisbury, at the weekend.

"I couldn't believe he could still be alive after the soldiers got him. I thought if he's okay I'll be, too. Then I gave in."

Operation Disco scene is a mobile unit combining air and ground troops and broadcasts by captives urging their comrades to surrender.

"It has a devastating effect," said an intelligence officer who interrogated 13 terrorists captured by helicopter-borne Disco Scene security forces over two days of operations.

"The combined impact of assault with inducement demoralises them and produces surrenders like we've seldom seen before. It's the old story of the carrot and the stick."

Seven of the terrorists interviewed at the current base for Operation Disco individually said they were weary of the war and wanted to lay down their arms before, reports John Edlin of AP.

"We couldn't give up because our leaders said they'd kill anyone who surrendered," said Jean Tichatonga (17), abducted like many young blacks, by terrorists in January last year and marched at gunpoint into neighbouring Mozambique as a new conscript.

"Many of us would surrender if we could, but we're frightened the soldiers will kill us if we do, and our leaders will kill us if we try."

## RANKING

Among the 13 captured last Thursday and Friday were four ranking terrorists leading units of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union in the Mangwende Tribal Trust Land — two political commissars and two section security officers.

Two who are known to some 150 terrorists in the tribal trust land were captured in a clash, whisked into the air in a single-engine Army plane and soon after were hailing their comrades on the ground to stop fighting.

Six terrorists crouched in a hut in a village as machine-gun fire raked

the ground around them. Hearing a former leader telling them from the sky it was safe to surrender, they seized their commanders' automatic rifle and walked outside with their hands up.

"We first fly over an area where we know gooks (terrorists) are hiding and tell the civilians to run into the bush," a security force officer said. "They usually do, and we've cut the number of crossfire deaths dramatically."

Several hundred black civilians have been killed in crossfire between Government troops and terrorists, mainly in villages where terrorists have sought cover.

"We've also cut our own casualties," he said.

"Disco Scene halves the jousting time and reduces the number of our dead."

Already, the Disco Scene pilots and back-up helicopters that carry troops have been based for a few days at a time in most parts of the country.

"Wherever we go we're knocking hell out of the terrorists," said a young soldier. "At first, some of us didn't like the idea of hitting them to get captives, not kills. But now we see most terrorists want to give up anyway, this whole scene's worth it."

Military commanders won't say how many terrorists have been captured, or have given themselves up under the amnesty programme announced four months ago by Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

An intelligence officer said the number was in the hundreds, while some 14,000 terrorists are believed to be inside the country.

"There's been a sudden increase in the captures, surrenders and returnees since we started Disco Scene," said the officer. "They seem to like the sort of music we play."

## FARM MILITIA DEMANDS HIGHER PAY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

**FARMERS** all over the country are demanding that the Government pay farm militia the same pay as that now drawn by Pfumo reVanhu — \$74 a month plus 50c a day allowance, said Mr Andre Holland, MP and chairman of the Salisbury group of Area Co-ordinating Committees, yesterday.

He said that unless this was done the well trained farm militiamen, who get \$20 plus what the farmers can give them, would "defect" to the higher paid Pfumo reVanhu.

And he put the blame for the disparity in pay squarely in the lap of the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, now in London for the conference talks.

Said Mr Holland: "I am both disturbed and angry at the treatment the Minister of Finance has meted out to the farming community as far as the militia is concerned.

"More than a year ago we were warned to get organised because in the event of serious security trouble we would have to look after ourselves. Since then farmers and others have gone out of their way and at great personal expense to train first-class militiamen.

"For this the Government gave a grant of \$20 a month a man. Farmers added to this pay and as long as Pfumo reVanhu received the same that was acceptable.

"Now the Minister has seen fit to raise the pay of Pfumo reVanhu to \$74 plus the 50 cents a day and has also approved the recruitment of many extra men.

"At the same time he has flatly rejected a united appeal by farmers to raise the militia grant. He just told us there was no money. This is absolute nonsense when one looks at what he is making available to Pfumo reVanhu.

"It is with regret that I must, with the full backing of every ACC in the Salisbury area, attack the Minister for his apparent arrogance and attitude, which could place the lives of farmers and their families in jeopardy."

## NUF ATTACKS REPORTS ON TALKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

THE National Unifying Force has criticised apparent sharp differences in reporting on the Lancaster House conference in London.

The NUF's vice-chairman, Mr Lance Reynolds, said in a statement on Sunday he was referring to two separate reports from London at the weekend by the ZRBC and the Sunday Mail.

He said the ZRBC presented the Patriotic Front news conference in London on Saturday as "a disaster for hopes of peace and stability".

## IMPOSSIBLE

The PF was reported as finding the British interim proposals to be "impossible".

The Sunday Mail, reporting the same event, described it as "a remarkably conciliatory Press conference", supported by verbatim reports of a hopeful nature and concluding that "significantly, the terrorist leaders made no threats about quitting the conference". Mr Reynolds said.

"The public has the right to know through full and unbiased report-

ing the vital developments taking place in London.

"It seems obvious that either the ZRBC or the Mail has received unreliable reports, or the reports have been altered at this end," he said.

"Because this sort of thing has happened before, and this example is so extreme, the NUF challenges the ZRBC and the editor of the Sunday Mail to produce the incoming reports from London to establish the sources of the reports on the PF news conference."

The Editor of the Sunday Mail, Mr Eric Richmond, said that conflicting reports on the Press conference had been received from London and that the Mail chose to use the report by its own representative from the group's Africa News Service.

The director-general of ZRBC, Mr James Neill, said he did not know what the NUF was talking about.

CSO: 4420



## NUF PRESIDENT URGES DISBANDING RF, NUF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

**THE Rhodesian Front and the National Unifying Force should now disband to make way for a new white political movement committed to "constructive co-operation" with black political parties, Mr Nick McNally, the NUF president, said yesterday.**

Mr McNally suggested yesterday that progressive elements from the Rhodesian Front, represented by the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, should consider linking up with NUF leaders in a new white political party that could adjust positively to the majority-rule situation.

"The Rhodesian Front and the National Unifying Force should disappear. They no longer stand for relevant political issues," he said.

The two parties' policies were outdated, but it would be "dangerous" for whites to seek to take part in the new order as members of one or other of the black political parties, he added.

Mr McNally said there would be no room in the party he envisaged for Mr Ian Smith, the Minister Without Portfolio, because of his performance at the Lancaster House talks.

He felt it would be to the detriment of the whites if a "reactionary group" of whites were to enter the next Parliament.

The role of future white MPs should be to ensure that sound economic policies were followed to ensure as far as possible that there was a continued white presence in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

## Willingly

Whites should not become "economic saboteurs", but should work willingly with a future black government.

Although he declined to say how the idea of a new political grouping had been accepted by whites, it is believed moves are underway to raise support for the plan.

Saying the Rhodesian Front "no longer exists", Mr McNally said there were two groups in the

party but, through Mr David Smith, one group seems ideally suited for the role he envisaged being played by whites in the future.

The NUF leader said his own party was prepared to disband if it was clear the idea of a new white political front was going to bear fruit.

Asked if the white electorate was prepared to discard the Rhodesian Front, Mr McNally acknowledged that the whites' faith in the RF might take some time to shake off.

But he believed whites could accept the idea which he felt was in their own interests.

## MAWEMA DISCUSSES NEW NFZ PARTY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] Veteran politician Mr Michael Mawema, former president of the banned NDP, yesterday returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesian politics when he launched the National Front of Zimbabwe, "the party for the oppressed silent majority."

Calling on the nation to adopt the slogan of the early sixties "mwana wewhu" (son/daughter of the soil), Mr Mawema, who recently returned after 7 years of self-imposed exile abroad, said people were disappointed by the present leadership which had failed to satisfy their aspirations and expectations.

"The NFZ comes into the Zimbabwe political scene to rescue the nation that is fast being driven to national suicide, and we are called by the principle of necessity to provide a leadership that will uproot nepotism, regionalism and tribalism," he said.

He attacked the external leaders for not showing that liberation movements were democratic institutions that could be trusted to initiate a democratic process in this country.

He declined to announce his party's national executive saying he would leave the people to choose within 2 weeks "a leadership in which they can participate." Adding that it would be a 55-member executive, Mr Mawema said the party's constitution would be announced as soon as the executive is established.

He said a delegation would be sent "within the next few days" to the OAU and to President Samora Machel of Mozambique to seek the release of prominent nationalists detained under orders from the Maputo-based external nationalist leader.

## Emissaries

A party emissary has already seen President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Samora Machel of Mozambique to request the release of these

men. They include Messrs Henry Mamadziri, Rugare Gumbo, Mukudzei Mudzi, Chrispen Mandizvidza, and Joseph Taderera, he said.

Mr Mavema strongly refuted allegations that the NFZ was Karanga-inspired and added its membership and leadership would be composed of all the racial and ethnic groups in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. It would also "swallow" all the minority parties and some of the positive elements from the external nationalist alliance.

On the question of land, Mr Mavema said his party would as its first priority set up a committee to study and make recommendations on the redistribution of land.

"We will not nationalize land but we will not allow uncontrolled ownership of land just because one has money. People must have a minimum of ownership of land without disturbing the level of agricultural productivity."

Should the NFZ form the next government, it would trade with South Africa if it is found to be in the national interests.

Mr Mavema said his party subscribed to the free enterprise system but would not restrict anyone from practicing a foreign ideology.

A NFZ government would also encourage the freedom of religious expression, he said.

CSO: 4420

## MILITARY OPERATIONS COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

MRS Anne Margaret Evans (25) from the Tokwe farming area and two black children were killed when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a terrorist landmine at 6 p.m. on Thursday. Combined Operations reports.

The children were Shepherd (9) and his sister Puro (9). Three labourers were injured in the incident.

The communiqué reported the deaths of three members of the security forces. They were Corporal Gavin Andrew Miller (32), who was married with one child and who came from the Gwelo area; Private Stone Shadreck (21), married with one child from Rumpi; and Constable Abraham Chirena (20), who was single and who came from the Gwelo area.

**19 TERRORISTS**

Security forces have killed 19 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators.

In the eastern operational area a gang of terrorists, using rockets and small arms, attacked the Montclair Hotel early yesterday morning. One wing of the building was damaged and a couple who were guests at the hotel were injured. They were taken to hospital by members of the security forces.

Follow-up operations were yesterday in progress.

Our Midlands Representative reports that terrorists yesterday destroyed Brownrigg store, about 25 km from Gwelo on the Lower Gwelo road, and attacked the house of the owner, Mrs Madeline Hildebrand, with small arms fire. They also shot and killed three of her dairy cattle and wounded six more.

Neither Mrs Hildebrand nor her son, Alfister (44), who returned the terrorists' fire, was hurt.

**CRACKLING**

The house in which the couple were sleeping is about 400 metres from the store. At about 2 a.m.

they heard crackling and saw that the store was on fire. Mr Hildebrand fired several shots towards it and the terrorists returned his fire.

Mrs Hildebrand said the store was burnt out completely and the petrol pump there was damaged.

The terrorists also cut off power supplies to the area but these were restored by the EBC yesterday morning.

This was the second time the store has been attacked. In March terrorists stole about \$800 worth of goods from it and shot up the house.

CSO: 4420

# UMTALI BOMB EXPLOSION INJURES SIXTEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

## Defence Reporter: UMTALI

A BOMB exploded in a Main Street shop here yesterday injuring 16 people, some of them seriously.

The blast blew out all the store's windows and gouged a hole about 20 cm wide in the concrete floor near the door of the store, Bhadella's Wool Shop.

All 16 in the shop were taken to hospital. Six of them were still in hospital last night. The others were released after treatment for shock.

Among the injured were: Mrs Violet Webb (released), Mrs Mary Henzi (who is 81, treated for shock but kept for observation), Mrs Jean Harrington (condition fairly serious), Miss Zohra Bhadella (detained with a bruised right hip), Fatima Aboe (treated for shock and released), Misha Aboe (condition serious), Victoria Zimunya (critical, left leg amputated), Kenneth Mawuta (detained but condition satisfactory), Arenenella Musoko (treated for shock and released).

The Pollad, Army and Civil Defence were on the scene in minutes. Three Army ambulances and five Civil Defence vehicles rushed the injured to hospital.

## Second

This was the second bomb to explode in the same area within two weeks. On October 15 a man was injured when a bomb went off in a fashion store belonging to Mr Yunus Omar, who is related to the owner of the shop blasted yesterday. Mr Abdul Gaffar Bhadella.

People at the scene yesterday said the bomb was apparently in a parcel.

One witness said that after the explosion a young Asian girl, who herself had been injured, helped to pull other injured people out of the wreckage.

The store is not big. It has a street frontage of

about 9 m and is about 12 m deep.

Pieces of wool were plastered on the ceiling and walls after the blast.

The shop had a security guard but he was not at the door at the time the bomb went off.

A local shopkeeper said: "I heard this loud explosion and rushed out to see bottles lying in the street and glass all over the place."

## Effort

The Mayor's Civil Defence aide, Mr Bill May, said after the blast: "I must thank all the firms who lent their vehicles and personnel to aid in evacuating the injured. It was a great effort."

The shop's owner, Sir Rhadella, estimated total damages at about \$7500.

By mid-afternoon yesterday repairs were well under way and it was intended that the shop would open today.

Life in Umtali swiftly returned to normal. Traffic flowed unhindered past the damaged shop in the afternoon as new windows were being installed.

At the store next door a loudspeaker on the pavement blared out pop music.

An article in yesterday's edition of the Umtali Post and the city's "Beat the Bomber campaign" was well under way.

Ironically, the story appeared on the front page just under the lead item telling of the bomb blast.

Posters have been distributed throughout the city and a "Beat the Bomber" film is to be shown to the public on Tuesday.

CSO: 4420



## INEQUITY OF HOLIDAY FUEL CUTS HIT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOW that Government has been able to reduce the price of petrol perhaps it will also take a look at the unfair and discriminatory holiday petrol allowance.

The price drop apparently reflects more favourable procurement costs and hopefully with the removal of sanctions around the corner a better, but not unlimited, supply in the future.

For a long while Zimbabwe Rhodesians enjoyed an annual holiday petrol allowance, with additional allocations if they supported the local tourist industry in various hard-hit parts of the country.

People could, at least, go where they wanted on holiday once a year — within a defined range. Not much in a "free society" but something.

Three months ago, and without a peep of protest, new regulations were brought into force permitting a holiday fuel allowance only if motorists went out of the country or booked in at hotels or holiday camps in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

In effect, Government was saying "you can go on holiday if you go where we say you can go".

Not everyone can afford to go south and not everyone can afford to stay in hotels or even holiday camps. And that means whites as well as blacks.

For many people a holiday often means no more staying with relatives or friends in another centre, be it a city or a tribal trust land. A family travelling by car to do just that would have to book into an hotel or recognised holiday camp! And, expense ignored, what if there wasn't one within a hundred kilometres?

We concede that perhaps people have cheated on the allowance in the past, saving they were making journeys which they did not make. But there are regulations to punish them for such misdeeds and dishonesty.

The present rules discriminate against the poorer people — those who just can't afford to take expensive holidays in commercial accommodation.

If necessary harsher penalties could be imposed on holiday petrol cheats but would it be really too much to allow Zimbabwe Rhodesians to spend just one holiday a year how and where they like? It probably wouldn't work out at more than two units a month each—and the high cost of fuel would be a limiting factor anyway.

One of the saddest things about Zimbabwe Rhodesia today is that there are few places one can go. To deny, or at least make difficult, that one holiday a year is almost too much. Authority may say go by rail, go by bus, go by air: that's all very well but it is not always as simple as that.

Bring back the holiday allocation.

## SITHOLE CLAIMS U.K. SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS HELD BACK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

**THE Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union yesterday claimed that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government had recently prevented about 2 000 black students from taking up scholarships offered by the British Ministry of Overseas Development.**

Mr James Dzvoza, publicity and information secretary to the party, said in Salisbury yesterday the students were stopped—some of them at the airport—because they had not completed their compulsory two-year military service.

He said the Government here should have taken advantage of the British Ministry's "bold move" to offer education to so many children, but instead had acted in a "high-handed manner" and terminated many "once-in-a-life opportunities".

While no comment was immediately available either from the Ministry of Manpower, who allegedly stopped the students, or from the Ministry of Education, reliable sources in education circles said the number was exaggerated, reports Ians.

**HEADMASTERS**

The sources also said while some students had been stopped—some of them by their headmasters because they had not yet completed their A-levels—the British Ministry itself had cancelled a large proportion of the scholarships offered.

Leading educationalists in Salisbury have attacked the British Ministry's scholarship system, supposedly for "underprivileged" students—because it disrupted their education and offered them limited chances of success in Britain.

The policy laid down by the Department of Security Manpower, which is responsible for organising conscription, makes it illegal for any male, black or white, who is liable for phase one National Service, to leave the country without Director of Security Manpower permission.

It is understood that while most applications to the Director have been turned down, a few students have been allowed to leave the country because the department considered their education had been severely prejudiced.

## ENERGY REQUIREMENTS, SUPPLIES DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

**MORE** than two-thirds of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's energy requirements are being supplied from within the country, said the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Alan Marsh.

Addressing the Rhodesian Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association in Salisbury, Mr Marsh said more than one third of the country's energy was supplied by coal, with another third coming from hydro-electric power. Only the balance was dependent on liquid fuels, though this came to about 30 per cent of total import expenditure.

It had been established that the country had coal suitable for the production of oil, but the capital costs of constructing such a plant were prohibitive.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia would have to look in the short term to other methods of using coal for new energy sources, said Mr Marsh. Coal would form an even more important part of the economy, not only as a source of energy, but as an important earner of foreign exchange.

Mineral production in the first seven months of the year was \$156m., with gold being the most valuable mineral. It was likely that the Minister of Mines forecast of the value of mineral production reaching \$280m. would be achieved.

The relocation of processing plants close to the source of the raw mineral supply could add greatly to the value of the minerals or metals produced, said Mr Marsh.

## REFINERY

Steps were being taken to further benefit copper production by the construction of another electrolytic copper refinery, and plans were being made for the introduction of capital to enlarge and modernise the more significant gold mines.

Investigations were being made into the 'carbon-in-pulp' gold extraction process, but it was unsure whether this had any practical use for smaller gold mines. New deposits of nickel, coal, platinum, gold and chrome had been discovered and were expected to prove possible to mine when circumstances permitted.

# KARIBA STORM CUTS POWER SUPPLIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

**A SAVAGE electrical storm in the Kariba area cut power supplies across the country for 45 minutes yesterday afternoon, including Salisbury, Bulawayo and the Midlands.**

A spokesman for the Central Africa Power Corporation said an "extremely heavy" storm had hit the Kariba area, and lightning had struck all three supply lines.

"We say this could happen once in 100 years, but it just happened," he said.

The power lines had been unable to take the load and safety circuits had cut off the power. However, by 1.45 p.m., power was restored to much of the country, leaving a few "out-posts". Only those centres that received power from Kariba suffered the power cut.

## BULAWAYO

Our Bulawayo correspondent says Bulawayo had no power for 45 minutes. Some people also lost the use of the telephone and radio. The electricity failed just after the end of a cricket commentary from Queen's ground, Bulawayo, and was restored soon before the start of the next commentary.

Climatologists were so much startled when the power went off and all shops were closed.

In Gwelo, Gwa Gwa and Victoria Falls the cut lasted only 10 minutes.

In Salisbury, heavy showers fell with 20 mm being recorded at Belvedere.

But a spokesman for the Meteorological Office dismissed the downpour as "pre-rainy-season showers" and "not the real thing."

CSO: 4420

# LOWVELD ETHANOL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL 'TREMENDOUS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

**THERE** is sufficient irrigable land and water in Zimbabwe Rhodesia for its present consumption of petrol and diesel to be replaced altogether by ethanol, the head of the agronomy institute of the department of Research and Specialist Services, Mr Hugh Metelkamp, said at a fuel seminar last week.

"The Zimbabwe Rhodesia lowveld climate is such that extremely high yields of sugar cane are obtained under irrigation, and it is clear that ethanol can be produced in that area at a price which is significantly lower than the price of imported petrol," he said.

"As a result, private enterprise has proceeded with plans for commercial ethanol production, and all petrol in the country will contain 15-20 per cent ethanol within the next few months.

"This development is exciting, and hopefully will lead to further similar projects in the not too distant future. The poten-

tial of the south-eastern lowveld is tremendous and it is interesting to speculate on the prospects of Zimbabwe Rhodesia developing a 100 per cent alcohol economy.

"This would be possible, even if based entirely on alcohol derived from sugar cane."

Other sources of ethanol included cassava and sweet sorghum.

Regarding cassava, Mr Metelkamp said: "We have embarked on a big research programme to try to assess where the crop could be grown in the country, and the yields likely to be obtained.

"We are also looking at sweet sorghum, but do not know much about the potential, other than that as with cassava it looks as if it could have the potential."

He said the leader in the fuel ethanol field was Brazil, which aimed to be

cane grown in the lowveld.

"Although it might not be desirable to base the entire industry on one crop, it is quite clear that present economics dictate that most ethanol plants in the foreseeable future will depend on sugar completely independent of fossil fuels by the year 2000. Australia was also basing considerable emphasis on ethanol production.

"It is interesting to note that both these countries, like Z.R. have climates suitable for crop growth for many months of the year.

"Brazil is placing the greatest emphasis on sugar cane as a carbohydrate source, with cassava also playing a

significant role; while Australia is thinking in terms of sugar cane, cassava, sub-grade wheat, and also possibly sweet sorghum."

The alternatives to liquid fuels, particularly diesel and petrol, included alcohol, both ethanol produced from sugar or starch-rich crops, and methanol produced from coal; and vegetable oils produced from sunflowers, soyabean, cotton and safflowers.

Alcohol could be used in both spark ignition and compression ignition engines, although certain additions would be required in both cases. Engine modifications

would result in greater combustion efficiency and extensive research was currently in progress in many countries which would lead to the commercial production of alcohol engines.

"It is anticipated that from the end of this year, some 25 000 alcohol engines will be produced each month in Brazil," said Mr Metelerkamp.

"On the other hand, vegetable oils can only be used in diesel blends so their use is more restricted than alcohol. Also on practical grounds, it is difficult to see vegetable oil production increasing to a level where diesel blends containing more than 25 percent of vegetable oil could be marketed throughout the country," said Mr Metelerkamp.

"But even a 10 percent contribution would help the country's economy and every encouragement should be given to those organisations which are involved in the development of diesel/vegetable oil blends."



## CHURCHMEN CLAIM ATTENDANCE DROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

**DESPITE** thousands of young people flocking into the country's cities, religious leaders of various churches in Salisbury have noticed a marked drop in attendance at church services and religious activities among African youth during the past few years.

There is now a general apathy by youth to the Christian religion, although the churches do not think that this indicates a renunciation of Christianity or anti-religious tendencies.

"Although nowadays apathy to religion by youth is not unique to this country, there has been a sudden and marked drop in religious participation by young black people of this country in the past few years," said a Catholic parish priest who has spent several years working with youths in Salisbury.

However, he feels black youths in Zimbabwe Rhodesia may partly have been influenced by nationalism and the stresses resulting from the effects of sanctions and the war.

## ENTERTAINMENT

There are various common and universal factors contributing to youth throughout the world losing interest in religion generally, such as social entertainment and lack of proper Christian training and guidance during the early years of childhood and black children in Zimbabwe Rhodesia are no exception," he said.

The Rev. A. M. Ndhlala, president of the Methodist Church, said: "There has been a drop in church attendance recently, though not at an alarming rate, but a good number of youths are still taking part in all church activities.

"One cannot rule out the present situation in the country contributing to youth being somewhat confused about religion and its meaning to their lives."

Cannon Walter Chitambo of the Anglican Church said: "Although there are fewer young people attending church services those that still come have shown a keener interest in the teachings of the Bible and are more active than the older Christians.

## DISTRACTIONS

"Of course, there are now more distractions for them than before, but I do not think they have become anti-Christian."

A senior Catholic priest in the Archdiocese of Salisbury said: "It seems many young people see no connection between their life goals, often fine ones, and the practice of religion.

"Doubtless, Christianity is often not presented to them in a meaningful way. But in reality it offers an unsurpassed ideal of loving service to people in need. Youth themselves are losing out if they don't change."

On the other hand, a United Methodist minister said: "Our church is now getting more young people than ever before."

Most Christian parents interviewed are generally worried about their sons' and daughters' lack of interest in religion.

One parent said: "Children nowadays think religion and church are an old-fashioned idea. You cannot force anyone to

do what they do not believe in." Most young people interviewed, although not against Christianity, see little relevance of religion in their daily lives. They would rather go to a football match, disco or political rally than to church.

Most attended their last church service at school, even though a few would still have a church wedding and get their children christened. Some pay allegiance to certain church denominations and others would go to any church for the purpose.

Those who have thrown Christianity by the board give reasons for rejecting the Christian religion completely as disillusionment and entire disbelief in the existence of God.

"I used to pray and go to church regularly but instead of getting what I was asking for I have ended up as a tramp without a job or a home."

"All this war and suffering is being inflicted upon other human beings by people who profess to be Christians. And if God loves us all when will His will be done with all the human suffering and misery we are living with in this country?" asked one youth.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**CHITUNGWIZA ELECTION**--The Chitungwiza Urban Council will refuse to hold their December 15 election if the Ministry of Local Government and Housing does not alter its ruling on the election, Iana reports. The council has demanded an urgent meeting with the Minister, Mr Walter Mthimkulu, to protest against the Ministry's attitude to the council. The report said the council, which controls an estimated population of 200,000, decided at a "stormy three-hour meeting" on Saturday night "to contest a ruling by the Ministry directing it on how to run its proposed council elections--or refuse to hold the election." The council chairman, Mr Heavens Matanda, said that the council, with the overwhelming support of the Chitungwiza Residents' Association, wanted to stage the election on a "one person, one vote" basis. Last week the council received an "arbitrary" directive from the Ministry saying the election would be run on a 12-ward basis with residents having two votes. Mr Matanda said the council would not go ahead with the election under the Ministry's plan and added that the system the council wanted "would be far less prone to corruption and bribery." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 5]

**UMTALI BOMBS: REWARD OFFERED**--The Umtali CID is offering a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons involved in the two recent bombing incidents in the city. A police spokesman said last night that it was believed the bombs, which injured 17 people, had been placed by the same person. Last Friday, 16 people were injured after a bomb exploded in the Main Street shop belonging to Mr Abdulla Bhadella. On October 15 a man was hurt in an explosion in a Main Street fashion store owned by a relative of Mr Bhadella. The spokesman said the two bombs were of similar design and a man had been seen entering the shop on Friday carrying a pillowcase which he placed at the point of detonation. "We are now offering a reward of \$1,000 for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the two Umtali blasts, and hope that people will come forward," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 1]

**POLICING OF POLLS**--All political parties contesting the expected British-supervised election in Zimbabwe Rhodesia should be totally involved in its administration and policing, Mr Phineas Sithole, national chairman of ZANU,

said yesterday at a Press conference. Mr Sithole, who is also MP for Matabeleland North, said that the regular Army and Police would maintain law and order during the campaigning and voting period. The "guerilla forces" and auxiliaries would have to be restricted to their bases. The Press conference was attended by about 300 chanting and jubilant party supporters who waved ZANU placards. Mr Sithole said the Mozambique-based dissidents would have to rejoin ZANU, form their own party or create a new one because "only one ZANU will contest the forthcoming election." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 79 p 2]

CHIKEREMA STATEMENT--There was no question of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party forming an alliance with the newly-formed National Front of Zimbabwe, the ZDP leader, Mr James Chikerema, said yesterday. In an interview, Mr Chikerema said the ZDP was already gearing itself for another election, and he appealed to all Zimbabwe Rhodesians to start "weighing up all the parties" for what they were worth. Although the precise date had not been worked out, the ZDP planned to hold its national congress sometime this month or early December. A ZDP-led government would establish trade and diplomatic links with all nations as long as this was in the interest of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Chikerema said. His party envisaged redistributing all idle land to those who needed it. This, however, did not mean confiscating white farmland, but that all the unused land would be bought by the Government for reallocation to the landless Africans. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 79 p 3]

COMBAT COMMUNIQUE--Another 43 people have died in the terrorist war, including five members of the security forces, a Combined Operations communique announced last night. The security forces men were: Sapper Narthan Chirwa of Salisbury, who was 19 and single; Guard Corporal Mackensie Jani, who was 25 and married and came from the Goromonzi area; Guard Charles Rewayi, who was 21 and single, from the Makoni district; Auxiliary Constable Never Jakopo from the Mrewa district, who was 24 and single; and Auxiliary Constable Zhanunpi Lazarus from Concession, who was 29 and married. Terrorists murdered Mr Rodgers Wright, who was 62 and single and came from the Untali farming area. He was murdered at his home between October 22 and October 24. Security forces have killed 19 terrorists and nine terrorists collaborators. Terrorists have murdered five unidentified black civilians and on Sunday evening murdered two farm guards and then fired indiscriminately into the farm workers' quarters, killing one woman and injuring another seven people. On Sunday security forces located the burntout remains of a civilian motor vehicle in the northern operational area. In a shallow grave nearby they found the decapitated body of an unidentified black civilian. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 79 p 1]

DECISION ON DAM DELAYED--No decision had been taken on the construction of the hydro-electric dam at Mpata Gorge, and the project was being considered by a committee chaired by the Natural Resources Board. A spokesman for the Central African Power Corporation said the proposed site was only one

of three that had been considered as far back of 1971. Mpata Gorge was more economical to develop as the dam site had fewer major engineering problems than the others. The site also had the advantage of being downstream from Kariba, and the river could be controlled. Should construction be approved, a concrete gravity dam 67 m high would be built 100 km east of Mana Pools. It would create a lake 200 km long and 145 km wide, covering an area of 1 230<sup>2</sup> km. The dam could produce 5,000 million Kwh of electricity, about two-thirds the present capacity of Kariba. Zimbabwe Rhodesia was very short of hydroelectric power, but consideration of the effects of flooding on Mana Pools had been included in the terms of reference given to the consulting engineers when the scheme was first investigated, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Oct 79 p 1]

**ZIPRA GROUP TRACKED**--Even while security forces battled with ZIPRA terrorists across the Zambian border, internally-based Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops notched up another success. Trackers in the Victoria Falls area spotted the spoor of around 30 terrorists, and alerted an immediate follow-up. The traces were over 4 hours old when they were found, but the group--a small re-supply unit--was pinned down within the next 4 hours. Follow-up action killed an estimated 11 (the figure has yet to be verified), and captured two. Said a spokesman: "These chaps are the porters, who cart things like landmines and grenades to re-supply already infiltrated groups. "We were delighted with this success. It really made our day. We did not suffer any serious casualties." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 1]

**RAILMAN DIES IN ATTACK**--A crew member of a south bound train, Mr David John Peter Briggs (32), was murdered by terrorists when the train was attacked on Friday night in the Beitbridge area. Mr Briggs was married with four children. Another crew member, Mr Alan Hayes, was injured and is in a hospital. Both men came from the Beitbridge area and a Combined Operations headquarters communique said last night that all next of kin had been informed. The communique said security forces have killed 17 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators. At about 5 pm on 29 October a gang of ZANLA terrorists arrived at a farm in the Nyawidzi Purchase Land in the Gutu district. They accused six people, five men and a woman, of being sell-outs and beat them to death. The victims have been identified as Mr Constantine Mashavira, Mr Vincent Gurajena, Mr Tariro Mashangwe, Mr Chihambakwe and Mr Parington Chihambakwe, and Mrs Nemiah Whete. The bodies were found by security forces in one shallow grave. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 1]

**WHEAT LOSSES**--Early rains in parts of Mashonaland and the Midlands have caused considerable losses to wheat farmers. The rains caused some of the unharvested wheat to sprout, which means that when it is delivered to the Grain Marketing Board it will probably be down-graded, and the farmers will be paid an initial price of \$45 a ton instead of \$110. A Lomagundi farmer who has lost about a quarter of his crop this way said wheat farmers just broke even on the price of \$110, and \$45 was a disaster. The



chief executive of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr John Ravolta, said the percentage of the crop which had been damaged was not yet known, but he had heard that some farmers in the Que Que and Sinoia/Mangula areas had been badly affected. He said farmers who were paid an initial \$45 a ton for under-grade wheat last year ultimately got \$98 a ton, after two back payments were made. "It depends how the GMB can sell it." The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the final decision on this year's wheat price has been delayed because many of the Cabinet Ministers are still in London for the Lancaster House talks. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 79 p 7]

MAGS RECONDITIONED--The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Army has saved more than 3500,000 by overhauling machine-guns which in the past have been scrapped, the Army magazine ASSEGAI, reports. The MAG, which is the basic fire support weapon of all infantry units, has undergone significant changes and there are now 15 different modifications which the original MAGs have undergone. The report said the imposition of sanctions had made access to weapons difficult and wear and tear, especially on machine-guns, had taken its toll. The increase in the tempo of operations and the significant increase in force levels placed a considerable burden on the armorers to maintain the operational efficiency of the Army's weapons. The report said that through the ingenuity and skill of the armorers the MAG could now be completely overhauled and made serviceable to the exacting tolerances required by the manufacturers. A considerable number of parts were now produced locally or repaired within the workshops. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 79 p 7]

CHIKEREMA CAMPAIGNS--The election campaign has begun. Yesterday the Zimbabwe Democratic Party of Mr James Chikerema paraded 12 cars as the party officially announced it was launching the campaign for the expected British-supervised poll. Mr Essiah Zhuwarara, the party spokesman, told journalists that the cars--the first batch of "many others" to be bought--would be used by officials for the election campaign. He also announced the ZDP was to hold its national congress this month. The party's manifesto would be disclosed at an "appropriate time." In answer to a question, Mr Zhuwarara dismissed the idea of the ZDP forming an alliance with another political party for the election. Earlier Professor Stanlake Sankange, ZDP secretary for foreign affairs, said the London constitutional talks would succeed, despite the present impasse. Professor Sankange, who returned from the conference on Thursday, said he believed the PF would get "some" concessions from the British, although Whitehall would not alter its basic structure of the transitional proposals. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 79 p 3]

UMTALI BOMB--The bomb which exploded in a Nain Street, Umtali, shop on Friday, injuring 16 people, was carried in a pillowcase, police revealed in Salisbury yesterday. They ask anyone who saw a man with a pillowcase, which was tied at the top, to contact the Umtali Police (Tel 64212). Despite the fact that the shop, Bhadella's Wool Shop, had a security



guard the bomb was taken inside and left. Police yesterday warned all members of the public, and shop-keepers in particular, of the importance of "keeping security guards on the ball" and not to become blase. A police spokesman said: "All people are urged to keep a lookout for suspicious parcels or packages left in unusual places. Report immediately to the police. People must allow all their bags and parcels to be thoroughly searched." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 2]

**CURFEW BREAKER KILLED**--The deaths of two African men, one killed by lightning in Salisbury and the other shot while breaking a curfew in the Que Que area, were reported by police yesterday. Names cannot yet be released as next of kin have not yet been traced. The death of the first man was reported after police recovered his body near the Marimba River bridge in the Warren Hills area yesterday. He had been killed by a bolt of lightning which struck him at about 3:30 pm as he was apparently collecting worms near the river. A police spokesman warned that people who were caught in the open when lightning was likely to strike should lie down on the ground. This was the best precaution against being struck when shelter was not available. The second man was shot at about 7 pm yesterday in a curfew area at the Que Que petrol sites. He was seen by security forces but ran away after being challenged. "One shot was fired resulting in his death," the spokesman said. He repeated warnings about the danger of anyone straying into curfew areas during the hours of darkness. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 1]

**FAIR POLL 'NOW CERTAIN'**--The presence of the British and international observers, including those from the United States and Commonwealth countries, would ensure that no irregularities took place in the projected majority rule elections for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a top ZANU official, Dr Masipula Sithole, said yesterday. He said in order that the elections be completely free and fair representatives of the contesting political parties should be closely involved in the mechanics of running and "policing" the elections. Asked which countries he had in mind as observers, Dr Sithole, who was ZANU's director of elections in the April poll, listed America, Canada, India, New Zealand, Kenya and the Ivory Coast. "America has been an important element in the search for a negotiated settlement in this country and these other countries are noted for their neutrality in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian settlement dispute," he said. The so-called front-line states should never be involved, he said, because of their association with the external nationalist organizations. Dr Sithole said ZANU was already gearing itself for the pending elections and would fight them "on a ticket of reconciliation" across color, tribal and party lines. Already officials were being dispatched into the field to make people politically aware and emphasis was being put on farms, mines and TTLs. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Nov 79 p 3]

## BRIEFS

**EXPULSION OF MERCENARIES**--The government has decided to deport to Belgium 10 of the 12 Belgian mercenaries tried and convicted by the Court of State Security in Rwanda last June for injuring the external security of the state. This expulsion was decided on after taking counsel with the Republic of Zaire, the country against which the attack was aimed, and after receiving assurance from Belgium that measures will be taken against these mercenaries and their recruiters. The 12 Belgian mercenaries were arrested at Gisenyi, on the Rwanda-Zaire border, last February, as they were preparing to go into Zaire. The 10 mercenaries expelled were sentenced in June to penalties ranging from 3 to 9 years. The other two were sent back to Belgium right after the trial. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 79 p 26] 11267

**AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT**--The Rwandan Air Force is composed of three Italian AM 3C AOP airplanes, a liaison plane, two C-47S transport planes, two Alouette III's and a BN Islander. Three Fouga Magisters were purchased in 1975 for training, and a BN Defender was ordered in 1978. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 79 p 26] 11267

CFO: 4400

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--Lisbon, 10 Oct--The minister of agriculture of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Arlindo Gomes, will head a delegation of his country to the meeting of the Joint Luso-Sao Tome Commission which this year is being held in Lisbon from 15 to 20 October. In addition to preparing the forthcoming visit of President Pinto da Costa to Portugal, the commission will make a review of the entire cooperation activity between the two countries and will study new fields of cooperation. During the first meeting of the Joint Luso-Sao Tome Commission held in June 1978 in Sao Tome, the then secretary of state for foreign affairs, Joao Lima, who presided over the Portuguese delegation, signed cultural, migration, transportation, maritime and trade agreements. Arlindo Gomes will arrive in Lisbon on 13 October. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 79 p 3] 11634

CSO: 4401

## GOVERNMENT POLICY ON YOUTH SERVICES DISCUSSED

## Children Express Views

Victoria NATION in English 11 Oct 79 pp 1, 8

[Text]

**N**INETEEN seventy nine is the International Year of the Child and this morning the children of Seychelles were in the front to express their opinion on something which will affect them—the proposed 10th year of universal education which will include the National Service as an extension of the country's educational system.

For the past few days, the proposed National Youth Service has been the main subject of conversation and because it is a subject of national importance, President Albert Rene accompanied by the Minister of Education and Information and officials of that Ministry on Tuesday and yesterday held a series of meetings with students and parents to explain the project and listen to the views of the parents as well as the children.

This morning a group of children from several of the capital's schools left their classes to express their views on some aspects of the project which did not satisfy them and on why they did not agree.

They walked through Victoria, to the Ministry of Education and Information, to Radio Seychelles and to State House where they asked to see the President.

In line with his policy of popular consultation before taking any major decision affecting the lives of the people, the Head of State complied with their request, and talked to them.

The children's spokesman told the President that since the 5th of June 1977, the people are free to express their opinion and they appreciated that the President was prepared to listen to them.

The President promised them that their views would be taken into account when a final decision is made. The children then dispersed telling the Head of State that now that he had promised to consider their views they would be returning to class.

Following his meeting with the children, President Rene then answered questions put to him by the Information Service :

**Q. Mr. President, this morning children from certain schools in Victoria came to State House wishing to see you and also expressed certain opposition to the National Youth Service. Could you clarify to us what is the Government's real position vis-a-vis the National Youth Service ?**

**A.** The first thing that I want to make very clear is that if for the last two or three days I have been going to the different schools talking to parents and children, it is because we, in Government, believe that we have to get the opinion of the people. If we had already made up our minds as to how we would set up the National Service, we would not be doing this.

Maybe in the past things were done this way, but in our society, as a boy said this morning, since June 5, 1977 we consult the people to know their opinion, and,

when we have finished consulting the people, our decisions are based on those consultations and on the people's wishes.

It is for this reason that we were to visit all the schools, all the districts, all the branches (SPPF) in all sections of society for us to know what the people want because we do not believe and we have never believed, that we should impose a system that people do not want.

As everyone knows, we asked questions to the children and the parents. We listened to what they said. We told them that what they had said would be taken into consideration and even when the children came here (to State House) we told them that we wanted to listen to them and we even let one boy address the other children so that we would know their opinion.

But there is something that I want to make clear. The demonstration this morning, despite the fact that we appreciate that the children were voicing their opinion, we believe was instigated by certain people when it was not necessary, in view of the fact that we were going everywhere talking to everyone.

They should have let us finish the explanations, and if we had taken a decision that they believed was against the wishes of the people, that would have been the moment for them to make their de-

monstration, not before.

Anyway, they have made one, we have listened to what they had to say and it will be taken into consideration. But I want to make it very clear that GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET TAKEN A FINAL DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE. WE CANNOT TAKE THIS DECISION UNTIL IT HAS BEEN CONSIDERED BY EVERYONE IN SEYCHELLES. We will continue to consult people, we will consult parents, we will consult the children, we will consult everyone to know what kind of National Service we will have, at what age and so on. This will be considered in full and until it is set up, all the people staging demonstrations are in reality wasting their time and our time because we will consult them anyway. We will consult them in their own areas, in their villages, in their schools and it is much easier when you consult people this way than when there are many of them shouting and making a lot of noise.

**Q.** Mr. President, when you visited the schools to explain to the children and the parents there were certain things that you clarified very well, but it appears, according to what the children shouted this morning, that there are certain things that are not clear. For example some

children shouted: "We do not want to go to Coetivy island to pick up coconuts." Could you clear up this point since many parents seem worried that their children will be sent to the outlying islands?

**A.** As you know, everywhere I passed at the schools I made it quite clear that GOVERNMENT HAS NO INTENTION OF FORCING ANY CHILD TO GO TO COETIVY. This is a rumour spread by certain people to prevent the people from listening to the truth, from really thinking about what we Government are saying.

This is one of the many rumours presently circulating around Mahe. I would like to take the opportunity to mention two or three.

There is a rumour on Mahe that I have sold my house for R. 2.5 million. This is an atrocious lie and there are many people who believe it. I have told the Seychellois people before that if they continue listening to rumours someone will sell them out, because there are people who sit around, in clubs or elsewhere just to invent rumours that will worry others. I have not sold my house and it is not on sale, to anyone or the Government.

There are some people who say that I am sending my children overseas. This too is a false rumour.

The Cubans are supposed



to be coming here ! That is another rumour that is entirely fake. No Cuban soldiers are coming here but it is a rumour spread by certain people who know the truth but who are spreading rumours to adversely affect the minds of others.

These rumours are similar about Coetivy. They are like the rumour that we are going to teach 15-year-old children how to shoot. This too is not at all true. We are talking about a National Service for the young, not about the army or soldiers.

These are rumours that people use and continue to impress on the minds of the less affluent to make them believe that we the Government are leading them up the wrong road.

I repeat that on the subject of National Youth Service, no decision has been taken. we are only discussing the issue, discussing the number of children who are unemployed, how we are going to organise them; we are discussing how we are going to tackle the education problem. These are things that we are discussing with all parents and all children and we will continue to do this.

There is also a rumour that the children came today and that the parents will be coming tomorrow. I hope

that the parents, if they think about it seriously, will realise that we will consult them anyway. There is no necessity to follow troublemakers into the streets.

**Q. Mr. President do you not find it astonishing that compared to the fact that some children in the schools have shown much interest and have even asked for a longer period in the National Youth Service than proposed, that today these children in the demonstration should come here in protest ?**

**A.** No it does not astound me because I know that there are certain parents and certain teachers who have incited the children to do what they have done today. However I think those teachers have been really disappointed because maybe they expected us to beat up the children, or chase them away or that we would act like another Bokassa and shoot at the children. In our country we do not do this to children; we listen to their opinions and we are prepared to listen to them again since they have a large role to play in this country. However, as I have said, it is preferable to listen to a small number at a time rather than when there are plenty of them shouting, preventing us from really understanding their views.

Thus it would be better for

the children to express themselves when I call at their schools because no one will prevent them from doing so. On the contrary we will give them every opportunity possible, now and in the future, to discuss anything that concerns them, whether it be their education, their health or anything else. Parents too have this right.

**Q. Mr. President, to counter some of the rumours (on this subject)—although you are giving explanations in the schools—could you explain in detail Government's proposals (on the National Service). Firstly, why and how has the education system been changed?**

**A.** As you know, previously children who went to school at Seychelles College and Regina Mundi Convent received vastly superior education to those in the districts. We believe that that system cannot continue. We believe that children in all districts, the children of the less affluent, should be given the chance of obtaining a similar level of education. We do not see why only the children who go to the College or the Convent should continue to become doctors, lawyers or pursue a good profession. It is for this reason that we believe it is absolutely necessary to give a better education to

all our children in Seychelles without exception.

The suggestions that Government has put before the children and the parents concern the possibilities of helping the children from the districts who leave school after Form Three, to join all the other children, to enable them to reach the necessary level that will allow them to continue their studies further.

Some parents do not agree that their children spend the night away from home (in a special school or camp) and this is a point that Government is considering. It is possible that Government, after studying this, will decide that there is no necessity to prevent the children (of the National Service) from going home at night. Such are propositions that parents have the right to make, that we want to hear and that must also be considered.

Once again what we are really aiming at is helping those children who will be out of school whilst their colleagues at the College and the Convent continue benefiting from further studies. We are thus trying to rearrange this system so as to give a better chance to all the children in Seychelles and not just those of an elite.

**Q. On the question of the**

National Service as discussed in the schools, how was it proposed to be organised?

A. As we have said in the schools, the idea is that all the children eligible for the Service should come together to work play and live together for the period of National Service. As I have said, this is a proposition, not a decision. I want to make it very clear that we have never said that such a decision had ever been made. Everywhere we have gone we have said: "We want your opinions, we want your ideas and we want your points of view to allow us to consider how to go about it.

**Q. Mr. President, naturally when you put a proposition forward, you already have an idea of what you intend and which may be altered, according to the people's desire. What exactly are the propositions put forward by Government to the children and parents it has met so far?**

A. Our proposal is that every child on finishing Form Three at the school should study together for one year in an open school or camp where the children would not only study, but would also work and learn to live together, looking after themselves as they do when camping out. There would be teachers in the camp who would continue helping them with their stu-

dies as if at school. At the same time audio-visual systems such as television and cinema would be used to help them upgrade themselves, giving them a better chance, like the children at the College and the Convent, to progress further.

I repeat this is a proposition to be discussed and not a decision. People do not discuss decisions. If we had not gone to the people they would have accused us of being dictators; when we do so, certain parents create a commotion so as to prevent those children with less chances of progressing from getting a better opportunity tomorrow.

**Q. In the propositions there was one whereby the boys and girls would play and study together, but that they would live in separate camps . . .**

A. Here too we have made it very clear that we believe that although the children will study, play and work together, they should sleep in separate camps under strict control and discipline.

If parents want their children to sleep at home, then arrangements will be made to this effect. It is a question of discussing with parents and everywhere I have gone I have listened to all opinions voiced. These have also been recorded to allow careful study.

Victoria NATION in English 12 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

**G**OVERNMENT at noon today announced its decision on the National Youth Service, following another march by a group of students protesting against its introduction as part of the proposed plan for 10 years of universal compulsory education.

The decision was announced to the students gathered at Seychelles College playing ground and broadcast live by Radio Seychelles, which interrupted its regular Lunch-time Programme.

The Minister for Administration and Political Organization, Mr. Guy Sinon, called on a representative of each school present to declare whether they were in favour of the proposed Youth Service or not.

Starting with Seychelles College and Regina Mundi Convent who are believed to be the leaders of the protest, all the spokesmen said they were against the proposal.

The Minister then announced that government had decided to leave the children a free choice: those who do not want to join are free not to do so, but they are not allowed to stop others who want to do so from joining.

Mr. Sinon also assured the children that those who do not want to join the Youth Service would be allowed to continue their studies as they are doing at present.

The schools represented at the College meeting this morning were Seychelles College, Regina Mundi Convent, Secretarial School, Senior Secondary, St. Claire's, Victoria and Mont Fleuri Junior Secondary Schools.

Some of the children were

still excited even after the announcement and parents were asked to try to convince them to go home as there was no need for them to continue demonstrating.

**Q.** Among the propositions that Government is discussing with the people there is also the question of Coetivy island that was raised due to a rumour. In truth, where did Government intend to construct the open air (National Service) camps?

**A.** We intended to build the camp somewhere in West Mahe. On the question of Coetivy, we have never even proposed the building of a camp on Coetivy to which children would be forced to go. This, as I said earlier, is a lie.

Coetivy, is an island that Government wants to buy so that if people should want to go camping on an outer island, just as nowadays they go camping on Praslin, Cerf island or St. Anne, it would be an island especially prepared for this. So, if the children would want to, I repeat, if they would want to go camping with their parents or teachers on an island, Coetivy would be there for that.

This is what Government has proposed. There was never any question of sending children to a camp on Coetivy. This is a lie that malicious people have invented to prevent children from getting the chance to advance more.

**Q. Another question is whether children will be taken from their parents for a year without seeing their parents again during that time?**

**A.** Everywhere I have passed I have explained that Government's idea is that parents would be able to visit and mix with their children who would be allowed to go home for the weekends. I repeat that this too is an idea that Government has put before the children to be considered. You cannot consider something unless an idea is presented for consideration.

**Q. Mr. President, there is also the question of organisation of the National**

**Service. Are you getting any foreign aid and who will run the camp?**

**A.** As you know we have asked the United Nations' Organisation UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) to help us in organising all this. UNESCO has sent someone to discuss the question with us and to take into consideration the opinions of parents and children. Thus discussions are currently going on with this man, whilst at the same time, our idea is that there should be Seychellois instructors with special training in that school or camp. It would also be a place that would have its own doctor, nurses, and all other necessary staff for looking after the children.

All this is still under discussion.

**Q. Mr. President there is also the military question, and what about the rumour that Government is going to take the children to an island and kill them?**

**A.** I suppose that the people do not believe this for I would have a much lower opinion of my people if I were to believe that they believe this.

However there are still people saying this, there are still people who think that we Seychellois are monkeys.

In reality what I have made very clear is that in our Na-



tional Service for the youth there would be nothing to do with any weapons that would kill children. There is no question of military training. Our National Service is concerned with education and has nothing to do with soldiers.

**Q. National Service is not something new in the world. It is done in many other countries.**

**A.** Most other countries have National Service. There are countries that have decided on a National Military Service but here in Seychelles we have decided to set up a National Service to help the youth develop themselves and to become more disciplined because we do not have to look far to see that many of our youth nowadays feel "lost" and errant and need some sort of discipline and control.

I believe that all the Seychellois people who are sin-

cere, serious and honest will put their heads together so as to help us do something good rather than make our children lose their heads and misunderstand what we are trying to do.

**Q. In other countries people who refuse to do National Service are punished and even sent to jail. However in your propositions put to these parents and students you have seen so far there was no question of punishing anyone or forcing anyone?**

**A.** I made it very clear that whilst we believe that it is necessary to have a National Service, we in Government will never drag anyone to force them to do anything. We made it very clear that parents who believe that their children will not benefit from this can keep their children at home, but that tomorrow they will not be able to blame us if their children did not get a better chance to develop.

#### Manipulation of Children Charged

Victoria NATION in English 16 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

**W**E, the people of Seychelles, have won another victory against neo-colonialism and its ally international imperialism. For let us make no mistake about it, the rioting of Friday afternoon was a plot—purely and simply a plot to overthrow the government

installed by the people on June 5, 1977 and endorsed by the people in the election of June 1979.

In the past two years, since we took our destiny into our own hands and chose the road to socialism—our socialism—there have been several at-



tempts to "bring us back to the fold".

We are sitting in a strategic position in the Indian Ocean and we dare to speak our minds loud and clear. We dare to want to go our way. We dare to ally ourselves to the progressist movement and struggle against capitalist exploitation. We dare to create a new society of justice and equality where there will be no room for exploitation.

So plots after plots are hatched and the latest—perhaps the most serious so far—was to use our children against us under the pretext that they were protesting against the proposed National Youth Service.

We do not blame the students. The false rumours and insinuations they had heard had put them against the NYS and as free citizens they had the right to express their views. What they should have done, of course, was to voice their objections at the various meetings with the Head of State that were being organised, as they did on Tuesday and Wednesday.

But that did not please the enemies of our revolution who had carefully prepared their plans and

saw the NYS protests as a golden opportunity.

So they played on the children's emotions and on those of the parents. The scene was set and we all saw it played: get the children on the streets, give them drinks, get them to provoke the authorities, while paid hooligans infiltrate their ranks to commit acts of sabotage—all with the aim of getting government to attack the children.

Meanwhile the reactionaries and their fat cat backers waited in the wings.

If the demonstrations were simply against the NYS why pull down the Nation's flag?

Why attack the symbol of our revolution?

Why the attacks on government vehicles?

Why the anti-government placards?

Why the clandestine tract calling for the overthrow of the government?

Why? Why?

But once again the people triumphed. The authorities were not tempted into doing a Bokassa. They knew the score.

So they waited until the children had gone home. Then they moved against the hooligans. Swiftly and efficiently.

By then the people also knew the score. How their children were being manipulated.

So they came yesterday. In their thousands. To show their backing for the President they had elected and his government. To defend their revolution. To tell the neo-colonialists and the international imperialists, the reactionaries and the fat cats who want to live on their sweat and blood that we prefer to be slaves of our own socialism if need be, rather than be their slaves and lackeys.

The people spoke. The enemies ran.

But we know that they have not given up and we have to be more vigilant. We have won another battle, but the fight goes on. The fight to live as we want : Free. Independent. In dignity. Equal and united. As Seychellois brothers and sisters.

This is what the people want ! This is what we'll have !

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues !

## SEYCHELLES

### BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER CLOSED DOWN--Victoria (Seychelles).--The Seychelles Government has closed down the largest local weekly newspaper, Weekend Life, the State Radio said yesterday. The weekly was accused of sensational reporting conducive to creating an atmosphere of fear, it said. Mr Bernard Verlaque, the editor and publisher, said his newspaper had carried several reports of demonstrations and riots in Victoria last month by schoolchildren and their parents opposed to a national youth service plan. The scheme would involve training for 15-year-olds in camps on a remote island. Mr Verlaque told reporters he had been stopped at a traffic light yesterday and served with a presidential order prohibiting further publication. The radio yesterday quoted the Education and Information Ministry as saying closure of the weekly was aimed not at curtailing freedom of expression, but at halting misrepresentation of the Government and sole socialist party.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

WESTERN, ABBO SECTOR COMMUNIQUE REPORT OPERATIONS

Mogadishu DANAB in English 25,27,28,29,30 Oct 79

[25 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] On the 10th of last month a large Abyssinian task force consisting of several tanks and heavy artillery were attacked by our WSLF liberation army at locality twenty-five km southwest of the towns of Qabri Daharre. The enemy losses are seventy-five dead and countless wounded. Our forces are advancing forward with negligible losses.

[27 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] The enemy's aircraft are again using napalm as usual in order to intimidate the civilian nomadic population who are tending their herds around several water wells near Qallafo and Godey. But in spite of this our liberation forces are very near capturing Godey completely.

[28 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] On the 26th of last month Commando units of our WSLF forces ambushed an allied enemy base at a locality between Dagahbur and Aware of the Harar Province and killed one hundred and eight (108) Abyssinian troops and seized large quantities of small automatic weapons mostly A.K. guns.

The attacking units later returned to base with minor casualties.

[29 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] Under several onslaughts by our gallant WSLF liberation army, the enemy has retreated from its positions in our territory, namely, Jinasene, Ajersa Gore, Tulo Guled and Fayan Hujuko.

Our forces have suffered very few casualties in the operation that have thrown back the enemy.

[30 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] On the 20th of this month gallant units of our SALF liberation army ambushed an enemy supply convoy moving from the direction of Bilftu near Filto of the Sidamo province and blew up several heavyduty trucks loaded with rations and seized hundreds of A.K. guns from the fleeing "militia."

Our forces later returned to base with minor casualties.

CSO: 4420

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION CONTINUES HEARINGS

Church Rejection of Proposal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT** spokesmen were not prepared to comment yesterday on the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk (NHK) proposal to the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission in which it rejected the proposed three tier parliamentary system of government.

I understand that the Government does not consider the NHK memorandum as a

verkrampde backlash, but as this church's right to forward an opinion of its choice.

The NHK regarded the proposed new constitution "as a first step to full integration" and as "a step, following which, the Whites will eventually play a minority role in government".

I was told that the Government will not react to any of the present submissions before the Schlebusch Commission in order to give the Commission full opportunity to hear and investigate country-wide proposals.

A front-page report in a Sunday newspaper said that the NHK had completely rejected the basis of Mr PW

Botha's new constitutional plan. The paper published the report under the headline "Kerk revolt against PW".

The Prime Minister was not available for comment yesterday.

The chairman of the Schlebusch Commission, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior and Justice, said he was not prepared to comment on the newspaper's opinion of the NHK memorandum to his commission nor on the memorandum.

The NHK memorandum will be considered on an equal basis with all other submissions before the commission, I was told.

Further Proposals

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

**DURBAN.** — Professor B Ranchod, Dean of the faculty of law at the University of Durban-Westville, believes that South Africa's political requirements would be served best by the introduction of either a revised unitary or a federal constitution.

Prof Ranchod, who was giving evidence before the parliamentary select committee investigating new constitutional proposals, put forward two constitutional models.

The first model, he envisaged, would have a central government consisting of two chambers. The present provincial council system would be retained with a racially integrated representation elected on a qualified franchise vote.



At grass roots level, local authorities would be elected by "one man one vote".

Prof Ranchod's second model was, he said, based more on government thinking.

He recommended a three-tier government. At the top there would be a State President, a constitutional court similar to models existing in West Germany and the United States and a constitutional council which would monitor the new constitution.

The second tier would consist of a Senate, representative of all interest groups and a House of Assembly with 50 members from each of the four major race groups.

The third tier of the federal level should, he suggested, consist of four legislative assemblies with equal status.

He emphasised in his submission that a true democracy in South Africa should uphold full citizen rights, a Bill of Rights and protection for minority group interests.

He said it was essential that the Government should implement their proposals immediately and, because of the urgency of the situation, they should be developed on what existed at present.

The commission, he said, should recognise that any plan which did not have the support of the White group would be an academic dream.

VILJOEN SPEAKS ON CONSTELLATION, ARMS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

**THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, yesterday said a constellation of states should not only be pursued by South Africans, "but by every Southern African state which is threatened by hostile ideologies, anarchy and terrorism".**

He was speaking at a ceremony at the Presidency in Pretoria at which South Africa's highest award was presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, high-ranking officers and civilians.

Mr Viljoen said in a time of "political onslaughts against us this constellation would provide us with star beacons and directives that would point out the road ahead".

A constellation would not

only provide Southern Africa with a united front against the onslaughts of Marxism, but would enable "the states to guard their own interests".

"In the context of this overall quest for survival, we pay tribute to that shining example of South African ingenuity and resourcefulness — Armacor," Mr Viljoen said.

"Our own armaments manufacturing industry is as indigenous as the protea, tough, resilient and persevering."

"Armacor was established to meet a specific need at a time when friends, in the face of political pressures, turned their backs on South Africa's need to defend itself."

"I am deeply grateful to be able to state categorically that, as these doors were closed, our own magnificent industrial economic and scientific sectors rose to the

occasion with expertise, finance, manpower and indomitable spirit to win through."

"Our armaments depend not only on Armacor but on the active participation of a wide spectrum of the private industrial sector."

"It is they who keep the production lines rolling to meet production specifications and deadlines," Mr Viljoen said.

"They illustrate very clearly the interdependence between the public and private sectors in a free economic system."

It was fitting that representatives of the industrial sector "are also honoured today".

Paying tribute to the national president of the Southern Cross Fund, Mrs Elizabeth Albrecht, Mr Viljoen said he was delighted "to note that the fairer sex is also represented in the ranks of the recipients".

## SOUTH AFRICA

### POLICE DEFECTOR GRANTED ASYLUM IN SWEDEN

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Oct 79 pp 1, 10

[Article by Per Wastberg]

[Text] "All of you who were jailed and tortured-- forgive me!" Alexander Lambert, former agent for South Africa's feared secret police, BOSS [Bureau of State Security], has defected to Sweden. In an exclusive interview with DAGENS NYHETER's Per Wastberg he tells of his life and how a political prisoner convinced him that the blacks are right.

Alexander Lambert, 42 years old, is the first BOSS agent to defect. For 20 years he was a member of South Africa's feared security police. A short time ago he was granted political asylum in Sweden.

A few months ago Alexander Lambert asked the passport authorities in Pretoria for permission to go to Sweden on vacation. To his surprise he was allowed to go after showing round trip tickets for his family, his wife and six children.

It was not until they had started the trip that he told his wife that he had been working for the secret police the whole time they had been married. And the family was even more surprised to hear that they were not going back. He would not return before South Africa became free of racial oppression.

In Stockholm he requested political asylum. After being questioned by security police the family was allowed to stay. They live in a suburb south of Stockholm and praised the helpful social services they receive and their understanding neighbors. The children are attending school. But letters to relatives in South Africa don't get through.

Lambert has had no previous contacts with Sweden. He knows nothing about whether BOSS has infiltrated our nation. He was never part of the BOSS

inner circle. What he knows is what he took part in personally and what he heard colleagues talk about. He served the regime in the field.

#### Confirms Testimony on Torture

The unusual thing about Lambert is that he can confirm from the other side what many victims have sworn on oath concerning persecution, torture, surveillance and humiliation.

"I beg them to forgive me," he said, "all those who were jailed, tortured and separated from their families because of my direct and indirect acts. I bear their suffering in my soul."

In South Africa he is classified as "colored," i.e. of mixed ancestry. His childhood was disrupted and unhappy. His first job for the police was to spy on his colleagues while they discussed politics during their lunch break. Those who sounded critical were reported after which they were removed.

Soon he was attending ANC--African National Congress--meetings which he photographed and taped using an apparatus as small as a wrist watch. He ran from one church to another on Sundays, noting what suspected liberal pastors were preaching. In 1960 he infiltrated the sabotage group Poqo, affiliated with PAC and took part in several meetings.

#### Thrown Against Cement Wall

When SWAPO emerged as the liberation movement in Namibia BOSS sent Lambert to Windhoek to supply local agents with names and photographs. Suspects were taken to isolated police stations. Lambert saw them tortured. Bound hand and foot they were swung back and forth by the policemen before being slammed suddenly against the cement walls.

Or a board was placed across a suspect's stomach and his interrogators stood and rocked back and forth on it.

Another torture Lambert witnessed was to place sharp gravel in the victim's shoes which were then laced tightly. The prisoner was forced to jump back and forth. He saw a pencil placed under and over a man's fingers after which the man's hand was pounded on the table until the pencil broke.

Lambert said the routine is to strip political suspects naked and leave them in a cold cell with a hood over their heads for 3 days. They are fed soup containing a strong laxative. Families are never told where the prisoners are.

In the BOSS interrogation station in Pietermaritzburg where Lambert worked for a while prisoners were tied and suspended upside down over a

bucket of water. They were submerged up to their eyebrows. Their feet were touched with an electric cord causing the victims to tremble and scream and become dizzy. If that didn't work they twisted the prisoner's testicles until he fainted.

If a prisoner died under interrogation his body was thrown into an abandoned mine shaft. Relatives were told that he had run away and the police made a fake raid on his home. There are many bodies in those mine shafts, according to Alexander Lambert.

#### Double Agent

Did he ever have doubts about his activities? Did he ever wonder if those arrested were really enemies of the state and terrorists? Didn't he see something in the apartheid system that kept a large part of the people in a form of slavery?

"Yes," said Lambert, "in the early 1960's when I guarded Robert Sobukwe, the prominent political prisoner, during transport and we started to talk. He made an impression on me. I saw that what he said was true. I then decided to become a kind of double agent, at least in my heart."

This meant that he failed to intervene on a number of occasions. Disguised as a telephone worker he saw some Africans preparing to sabotage power lines. He showed himself but went another way. The sabotage did not take place.

#### False Documents

At the same time Lambert was being given more technical assignments. He took part in early morning break-ins at the offices of prominent lawyers, businessmen, journalists and pastors. He put listening devices in telephone receivers, copied letters and journals. In some cases when no incriminating material was found false documents were placed in drawers and rediscovered during a raid.

When BOSS suspected the Rotary and Lions clubs of being hostile to the Boers in 1972 Lambert managed to get a job at the office of a leading Rotarian. He arrived first at the office, went through all the closets and drawers and listened to conversations. But he found the businessman innocent, quit and put in his report to BOSS.

A couple of times BOSS had Lambert buy a store in a black section of town so that he could monitor political discussions and preparations for demonstrations or the formation of resistance groups. He got a new car and was presumably suspected by his customers. But it was hard to substantiate the suspicions. Once when Lambert was clearly pointed out as a security agent BOSS ordered his arrest for burglary. They saw to it

that the papers reported the phony trial which ended in his being found not guilty.

#### First One

I asked Alexander Lambert what he knew about the most celebrated death that was labeled a suicide by BOSS. He was not an eyewitness. He met a security officer, Captain Hanson, who said Steve Biko had been told during questioning: "Since you were the first one to make your black brothers more aware you'll be the first one to die for it."

"The official report on Joseph Mduli said he started a fight in the interrogation room and fell against the edge of a chair and died. But he was tortured to death. The man who finished him off was a Lieutenant Taylor."

Lambert knew more about Dr Haffeejee, an Indian whose death caused quite a stir in 1976, than anyone has revealed so far. "Haffeejee screamed under torture so they tied his pants around his neck and left him to loosen the knots himself. He was too exhausted and choked to death. The interrogators then suspended him by his pants from a beam and announced that it was a suicide. But that would have been impossible since he would have had to stand on a chair, tie a knot to the beam and then kick the chair away."

#### Swaziland

Toward the end of his time in BOSS Lambert went with a team into Swaziland, an independent state, and kidnapped a couple of refugees there. They were supplied with black hoods, driven over the border and tortured badly. They were sentenced to life imprisonment for--it was alleged--recruiting resistance fighters. Lambert confirmed the close secret cooperation between South Africa and Rhodesia. When freedom fighters were captured BOSS officers were flown in--as they were to Namibia also.

"I witnessed a successful method. Stubborn wounded prisoners were taken up in groups of three to a height of a thousand meters in a helicopter. The wrists of one were bound by a leather strap attached to a rope. Suddenly he was pushed headfirst out of the helicopter but his fall was broken after about 20 meters after which he fell again. During that time the two who were left were told it would be their turn next if they didn't talk. I saw the helicopter take off with the prisoners and come back empty. For example this happened when one of Nkomo's men had betrayed the camp. He was thrown out."

#### Namibia

Lambert also testified that South African troops often burned towns in Namibia, massacred the population and dragged dead resistance fighters



there to place among the dead civilians. Then the scene was filmed and SWAPO was blamed for the act.

Alexander Lambert is trained in dissimulation and a double moral standard-- for the allegedly good intention of defending the white South Africa to which he does not belong. Eventually he discovered the evil of apartheid and the courage and self-sacrifice of the resistance. He himself was anxious about his well-paid job and his family's comfortable standard of living. He stood at the edge of a cliff and looked over to the other side.

He realized that the moral armor of the resistance fighters was their willingness to live just to fight against the unjust conditions that exist. Without that struggle life lost its value. That is why they have nothing to lose.

Lambert feels he is heading in that direction. He has cast off his former existence like a bloody coat by the side of a ditch. But his debt remains. That is why in Sweden he will work for the new South Africa which it was once his job to combat.

6578

CSO: 3109

## MULTIPLE PARTITION ALLOWS BLACK SELF-RESPECT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 79 p 13

[Article by Anthony de Crespigny, professor of political science at the University of Capetown: "Consolidation Is the Key; Multiple Partition Best for South Africa"]

[Text] A strong argument in favor of multiple partition in South Africa, by means of large-scale consolidation of the homelands and the black states, is that it would greatly promote the self-respect of the blacks.

A state of submission for black people in a society controlled by whites is not reconcilable with an adequate realization of their self-esteem and certainly there is no question that self-respect is of central importance among human necessities.

In their search for self-realization, it may just be that blacks and whites choose to be governed poorly and treated with a domineering attitude by their own people rather than be treated well and tolerantly by rulers whom they fundamentally regard as strangers.

Although a black person perhaps cannot exercise his individual freedom under a government of his own people, still he remains a member of his own people. The people understand their leader and the leader understands them. This is the idea that gives an individual the feeling that after all he is somebody in this world.

This way of thinking has already been emphasized by exponents of English liberalism especially by Isaiah Berlin. The essence of this is the basis for the assumption that "self government is better than good government."

### Self-Respect

The argument in favor of partition predicated on the condition of self-respect is a valid one in South Africa as far as relations between black peoples and those between blacks and whites are concerned. Members of the various black nations or "tribes" tend to look upon the others

as being fundamentally foreigners. The entire history of postcolonial Africa attests to the truth of this assertion and to the horrible consequences of overlooking this. This argument is, therefore, in favor of multiple partition in South Africa.

A second related argument in favor of partition in South Africa is that this protects and promotes the culture and identity of individuals and groups.

Culture embraces the way of living of a group of people. This is characterized by social attitudes, habits and traditions. Protection of a culture gives rise to unusual problems in a country such as South Africa, which evidently has a plural society and contains a number of divergent subcultures. The problem lies in the fact that in countries such as this, one subculture can dominate or swallow up another.

#### Afrikaners

For individuals, it is not typical for them to develop a feeling of identity which is detached from their group identification. To the extent that they have the right of protecting their own personal identity (and they certainly have that) they also have the right to protect their group identity. Afrikaners, Jews, Zulus and others in South Africa have the same right of protecting their group identity; this is a right which goes much further than simple physical survival and whatever survival connotes with respect to Afrikanerdom, Jewry and Zulu nationhood as cultural and identity affirmation phenomena.

Opinions about the rights of "peoples" to protect their culture are being expressed in many places and are also in evidence in the resolutions of the UNESCO General Conference.

However, this right is not absolute and unlimited in the sense that this gives people the right to do anything in order to protect their culture. Respect must also be shown for the rights of other groups and individuals.

Thirdly, partition is desirable because it greatly reduces the measure by which one group can dominate another.

It is clear enough that South Africa of today is politically dominated by the whites and more particularly the Afrikaners. "A majority government" will lead to the replacement of white dominance by black dominance and to be sure also to cases of dominance and subjugation among black groups themselves.

"Power sharing" will not succeed in view of the fact that in the foreseeable circumstances many of the critical interests of whites and blacks are irreconcilable and will remain so within a unitarian or federal common political system. If group dominance in the relations between blacks and whites and between blacks themselves is to be kept at a minimum this can be achieved only by way of multiple partition.

Fourth, partition resulting in large-scale consolidation and based on equity or just distribution is desirable. It would enhance black authority and welfare, especially if this is accompanied with certain measures aimed at promoting administrative, social and economic development.

Of course there are many people who believe, or at least assert, that the requirements for justice can be met only through a system of "black majority government." This, however, is simply wrong.

Many opinions can undoubtedly be expressed with respect to what will be considered a just and reasonable partition, but saying that no form of partition can be reconciled with the requirements of social or distributive justice does not make any sense. Even those who reject the partition approach as such will have to admit that there is a difference between a more just and a less just partition and that consolidation will insure the former rather than the latter.

Considering a fifth point, partition achieved through large-scale consolidation is preferable, because this will provide a moral framework within which white South Africa can hope to improve its relations with other African countries and with important Western countries.

It is often being asserted that only a black majority government in a united South Africa will ever satisfy the Western countries. Going by this standpoint, to support, or even neglect to oppose, any other alternative arrangement (even a just partition), would cause a great deal of damage to these countries in their relations with other countries which in themselves or as a group are more important to them than South Africa.

#### The Sea Route

This sort of reasoning sometimes goes even further with assertions such as the following: a) The Western countries do not believe that the Soviet Union will concern itself with the Cape Sea route, since this would lead a great war; b) Western countries believe that a South Africa under a black government will continue to sell them the strategic minerals which Western Europe and the United States need, especially the former.

But the Soviet Union indeed can, and quite possibly will, disrupt shipping, including the movements of oil tankers in the hypothetical situation of a South Africa under a black government firmly in its grasp. In such a situation, the West will hardly be able to count on the continuous supply of strategic materials from South Africa, even if one assumes that production will not be reduced. This realization is widely present before the West.

In addition, Great Britain, through its enormous investments in South Africa, has extraordinary problems and these will cause that country to treat South Africa with considerable circumspection. Moreover, there is widespread sympathy in Britain for South Africa's problems.

It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that, providing South Africa shows readiness to treat its black people more equitably, it can be expected that key countries of the West will refrain from supporting international action aimed at crippling the economy of South Africa. Consolidation and the elimination of racial discrimination are of critical importance in this respect.

A sixth point is that partition through large-scale consolidation is desirable because it reduces the danger of a racial war.

### Interests

In light of what has already been stated with regard to the incompatibility of many of the critical interests of whites and blacks in the foreseeable circumstances, efforts aimed at "individual state" solutions of any sort will probably engender violent racial clashes with terrible suffering in all societies.

Naturally, it is possible that considerations of interests can change and thus interests which at one point were irreconcilable may not be so at another. However, in the foreseeable circumstances it is very improbable that the interests of whites and blacks will change to such an extent that either whites or blacks will be able to be convinced that their cardinal interests can be completely protected or promoted by the other.

One last argument in favor of partition through consolidation is that strategically this makes sense.

### Radicals

Partition through large-scale consolidation will result in considerable shortening of the frontiers which would have to be defended than if the black states are left fragmented and unconsolidated.

In addition, consolidation and development in all its forms will make possible the creation of nations which can mobilize the loyalty of their inhabitants more effectively. Popular support will tend to thwart the ambition of radicals and Marxist elements who will be trying to take over these nations and to use them as bases for promoting their wider territorial objectives.

South Africa must, however, be ready to help in protecting the black nations against interference from outside or from subversion, while at the same time it should help them to build up their own defense capabilities. The establishment of inimical nations on its borders will certainly pose a serious threat to South Africa as such enemies will be within the effective range of its important industrial centers.

7964

CSO: 4408



'THE CITIZEN' PREFERS NRP AS OPPOSITION PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Excerpt]

We advise the voters of Edenvale not to succumb to the bitter propaganda barrage to which they are being subjected by these newspapers.

In the South Africa of today, it is not important whether the Opposition wins another seat or not, since neither the PFP nor the NRP has any hope of becoming the government.

It is what happens in the NP — and especially whether the new policy of Mr P W Botha is able to take root — that will determine the future.

A setback for the NP at Edenvale may have unfortunate repercussions for the country.

Secondly, it is not a hands-up, hand-over Opposition that the country needs, but one that is going to help steer South Africa away from a Zimbabwe Rhodesian type situation.

A situation which began with a PFP style qualified franchise and is ending with the Whites being sold out, the country's Black majority government having to abdicate, and a settlement which might see the Patriotic Front terrorists take over.

### Survival

In other words, what we need is an Opposition which helps to ensure that the Whites survive, while providing the Blacks with a fair place in the socio-political structure of the country.

Such an Opposition is provided by the NRP.

Whereas the PFP, the Official Opposition, favours integration (it politely calls it "freedom of association"); the holding of a national convention with people like Nelson Mandela attending (a convention at which the Whites would be outvoted if "consensus" were to be reached) and the bringing about of majority rule (though it protests that it has no such intention, the PFP's constitutional plan would inevitably lead to that situation).

With this in mind, the voters in Edenvale should vote according to their assessments of the various parties' policies, in which case:

If they favour integration and Black majority rule, they should vote for the PFP.

If they favour a middle course, and a truly "vigorous" and balanced Opposition, they should vote NRP.

And if they believe in NP policy, and particularly the verligte direction being taken by the P W Botha Government, they should vote for the NP.

Of the three, we know the party we wouldn't support.

And you don't have to guess which one it is.



## BANK REPORT SEES IMPROVED MANUFACTURES PERFORMANCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 79 p 17

[Text]

**UNLIKE** traders who have continued to struggle during the current economic upswing, manufacturers have put up a considerably improved performance over the past 18 months or so, reports Barclays National Bank in the latest issue of its "Business Brief".

This is revealed by the fact that the index for fiscal volume of manufacturing output increased by 5,1 percent during 1978 and by a further 6,2 percent during the current year to July, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The total value of manufacturing sales rose by 13,5 percent during 1978, in line with the higher production volumes, and by no less than 17 percent for the current year to July.

"With conditions in the domestic retail trade remaining relatively unfavourable as a result of the adverse effects of inflation on real salary and wage incomes and hence on real consumer spending," Barclays adds, "the strong upturn in manufacturing output and sales must be mainly ascribed to a considerable increase in manufacturing exports, particularly in the fields of steel and metal products, basic chemicals and fertilisers and beneficiated mineral exports

such as platinum and ferrochrome, gold coins and jewellery."

The bank adds exports of manufactured goods and materials are playing an increasingly important part in the country's total export package, while the contribution of ores and other crude exports of mining origin towards total export earnings is decreasing.

In 1978 coal, iron ore and other raw materials of mining origin contributed less than one third (29 percent) of the R5 571-million earned by South Africa's ten largest categories of exports, not taking gold bullion into account, while manufactured exports, including beneficiated minerals, contributed no less than 58 percent.

Barclays reports total manufacturing sales actually decreased in real terms over the three-year period 1975-78. Total wage costs in manufacturing increased by about 13 percent and, with

steep increases in other costs because of low capacity utilisation, must have more than wiped out the beneficial effects on sales revenues of the price increases which most manufacturers were able to effect.

This caused manufacturing profits to come under severe pressure.

ARRIE PAULUS WILL OPPOSE JOB RESERVATION PHASEOUT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 79 p 5

[Article by Andre de Bruyn]

[Text]

**THE** general secretary of the Mineworker's Union, Mr Arrie Paulus, yesterday pledged to do "everything in his power" to prevent the Underground Officials Association (UOA) from scrapping job reservation.

The secretary of the UOA, Mr R J Coertze, announced that his association has agreed to phase out job reservation on condition that the Government allows it to enrol Blacks moving into the jobs.

Mr Paulus said there was no question of another miner's strike at this stage but the MWU executive would meet to discuss the matter.

"We will then decide what steps to take," he said.

He accused Mr Coertze of not having the "courage of his convictions". He said the MWU has always been opposed to such a move.

The MWU successfully resisted an agreement between the UOA and the Chamber of Mines in 1969 to open the jobs to Blacks. The UOA has about 13 000 White members.

Mr Paulus demanded that the Chamber of Mines scrap its closed shop agreement and allow members opposed to the move to join other unions.

Mr Coertze said they had agreed to end job reservation in the survey, sampling and ventilation departments of the mines — on condition they got an assurance from employers no White workers were disadvantaged.

The association insisted that Blacks be allowed to join because they believed that parallel unions of different race groups would serve no purpose and could cause friction and conflict.

The UOA would require ministerial exemption from the ban on mixed trade unions.

Mr Coertze said about 100 Blacks and Coloureds would be eligible for membership.

CSU: 4420

## SOWETO REDEVELOPMENT SCHEME DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 79 p 11]

[Text]

**A TOTAL of R300-million is to be spent during the first phase of the implementation of Soweto's development guidance system, a redevelopment scheme expected to cost R705-million when completed in five years time.**

The whole idea is to give Soweto a facelift to gear it towards a city appearance.

The first step in the implementation of the scheme has been the laying of cables and the erection of sub-stations to generate electrical current for the electrification of every house and street.

This is being done at a total cost of R153-million and according to Mr David Thebahali, chairman of the Soweto Council, Government guarantees have already been received for loans which the council will make to carry out the project.

An official of the council said yesterday because Orlando houses were already electrified, arrangements had now been finalised to boost electrical current in this area.

He said it had been found that when electricity was installed in Orlando homes it was only intended for house lighting without providing for the use of pialances — hence its boosting to accommodate appliances.

Other developments in the implementation of the plan were the approval of layout plans for the construction of houses in some four, Diepkloof extension, some seven, Pimville and Dobsonville extension.

Plans were still being prepared for 10 000 houses to be built in Protea.

The official said that under the development guidance system, all houses built in future will have bathrooms and inside toilets unlike the present ones which have no bathrooms.

These would be low-cost houses for people in the lower-income brackets. Better-type housing for those in the higher-income brackets would be sold and plots would be set aside for people who wanted to build their own houses.

High-rise housing is also being contemplated for Soweto to allow residents to live in blocks of flats, if they wish.

Plans for Soweto's first urbo-activity centres have already been prepared and are waiting approval.

These will embrace Soweto's first shopping centre. The first is expected to go up early next year.

There are also plans to develop existing dwellings, storm water drainage, roads, water supply and a transport system.

# POLICE STATION ATTACK SHOWS TERRORISM DANGER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "The Terror Attack"]

[Text]

THE TERRORIST attack on Orlando police station is a reminder that we live in constant danger of such attacks.

Why?

Because the terrorist movements have trained thousands of young Blacks in the use of explosives and weapons and are seeking to infiltrate them into South Africa to commit murder and sabotage.

Two Black policemen were killed and a Black policeman and civilian were wounded in the Orlando attack, which was well planned and callous in its complete disregard of life and in the methods employed.

The terrorists, using Russian-made AK-47 semi-automatic rifles, opened fire on policemen standing outside the charge office.

At the same time another group hurled handgrenades at the barracks at the back of the police station, without hitting their target.

This was not the first terrorist assault on a Soweto police station.

On May 3 three gunmen, armed with AK-47 semi-automatic rifles and grenades, killed a Black constable and wounded five other people in an attack on Moroka police station.

We have also had urban terrorism like the Gough Street attack in which two Whites were killed, and an abortive attempt to blow up part of the Carlton Centre shopping complex.

## Sanctimonious

In addition, some Black security policemen have been slain at their homes; railway lines have been blown up; and explosives have wrecked houses in which bombs were either being hidden or assembled.

It is easy for our Leftist-liberals to say: If we did not have an oppressive society, young Blacks would not have cause to flee the country to be trained as terrorists.

Or if we were as sanctimonious as the South African Council of Churches is, we might express "sorrow" at the attack, but claim:

"The attack represents the work of desperate men. We wish to warn the authorities that countless thousands of Black people are becoming desperate because of the inhuman and oppressive conditions under which the apartheid laws force them to exist."

The terrorists and their masters do not want a better society.

They want to take over the country.

## Black victims

This has been demonstrated in Zimbabwe Rhodesia where there is a Black-majority Government, but where hundreds are being killed each month because the terrorists are waging a remorseless war on innocent men, women and children.

And make no mistake about this:  
The great majority of their victims are  
Black, not White.

The same thing would happen here if  
terrorism became part of our daily  
lives.

It is in the interests, then, of Blacks as  
well as Whites that terrorism should  
be ruthlessly snuffed out.

That the men with the guns, bombs  
and grenades who sneak into this  
country to commit murder and  
mayhem should be ferreted out  
before they can commit their evil  
deeds — or that, if they succeed in  
carrying out their dastardly attacks,  
they should be caught and severely  
punished.

Which brings us to two points.

The first is this.

Nobody can condone or excuse any act  
by any security man which harms  
any prisoner while he is in the hands  
of the police.

That goes for a Biko or the humblest  
of Blacks.

But the liberal Press and liberal  
politicians have created an unneces-  
sarily bad image for the security  
forces, by constant and often unbal-  
anced attacks on them, and the  
standing of the security forces in the  
community has suffered severely.

By the nature of their work, the  
security men are in the forefront of  
the battle against a ruthless, and  
mainly hidden, enemy.

Such attacks as the one on the  
Orlando police station show that the  
enemy is well-armed, determined  
and brutal.

One cannot fight him with kid gloves.  
But we can, within the framework of  
that truism, still maintain normal  
standards of conduct towards pris-  
oners.

We do not, in other words, have to sink  
to the level of the terrorists.

Having said that, we maintain that ill-  
treatment of prisoners is the excep-  
tion rather than the rule, and that  
our security forces are undeserving  
of the bad name that has been  
foisted on them.

Indeed, we should take our hats off to  
them for their brave and unceasing  
battle to keep terrorism at bay.

Without their efforts, and those of the  
ordinary police, we would not be  
able to sleep easily at night.

And that goes for the Leftist-liberals  
as well as the rest of us.

Which brings us to the second point —  
one that flows from the first.

This country cannot afford to be soft  
on terrorism.

To treat terrorists, as the Methodist  
Church would have us do, as "free-  
dom fighters."

To succumb to the liberal propaganda  
that the cause of the so-called  
"liberation" movements is a just,  
even holy, one.

Terrorism is exactly what the word  
implies — a means by which forces  
of evil attempt to overthrow an  
existing order, or achieve other  
aims, by means of terror.

The men who go armed with guns,  
bombs and grenades do not care who  
gets killed or injured.

They want to create panic and confu-  
sion; they want to undermine  
morale; they want to destabilise the  
country.

To root such men out, to prevent them  
from making their dastardly at-  
tacks, is an essential part of the  
battle for survival.

The security forces should, and must,  
have the support of all the people of  
this country, whatever their colour  
or race, because all will suffer if the  
terrorists obtain a foothold in South  
Africa.

RADIATION DANGER TO URANIUM WORKERS FEARED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] The fear that certain workers in South African uranium mines may be exposed to excessive amounts of radioactive substances is unfounded.

Fear has been expressed that apparently not enough is done to monitor the possible radioactive absorption levels among such workers.

According to the monthly report of the Chamber of Mines, broad research by the industry has clearly proven that these fears are irrational, since the danger of radioactive radiation is insignificant.

Incorrect

The chamber also points out that the term "radioactive absorption" is incorrect since it refers to two different forms of exposure. On the one hand, there is accidental absorption of radioactive materials, on the other hand, exposure to ionization radiation. In the chamber paper DIE MYNBLAD it is pointed out that the first form of exposure can possibly happen at a uranium mine where there is more danger of a "heavy metal" nature like lead poisoning, as opposed to danger of a radioactive nature.

Potassium

It is indicated that the ingestion or swallowing of a radioactive substance in itself is not exceptionally dangerous. Potassium, for example, is radioactive and forms an integral part of the human diet. The minimum amount required daily by the human body is four times the amount allowed to be absorbed by way of radiation by workers at a uranium mine. This stresses the fact that the danger of accidental absorption of poisonous materials is much greater at a uranium mine than exposure to radioactivity.

Sulphuric acid

The second form of exposure can occur in a sulphuric acid plant where danger arises primarily through exposure and not absorption. In the paper,



it is said that people exposed in this way at their work in their lifetime receive about one hundredth of the radiation that an ordinary worker receives from medical or dental X-rays. Such low levels of radiation exposure are not detectable and therefore medical tests of such personnel serve no purpose.

#### Transferred

What does happen is that persons who may possibly be exposed wear a film badge which shows to how much radiation they were exposed. If this level is higher than permissible for ordinary people, they will be transferred without delay to another department.

9314

CSO: 4408

## SOUTH AFRICA

### CONDITION OF BLACK 21ST BATTALION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 11 Oct 79 p 13

[Text] The recruits at the Lenz military base, 24 km outside of Johannesburg, are probably the most inexperienced recruits of the South African army.

Commander Hendrik Swanepoel of the 21st Battalion says that the battalion does not have the proud military record that comes with time. The battalion came into being only 5 years ago as a government project.

A mixture of short, tall, fat and skinny recruits stumble around the base and try to keep pace with the instructor. They are the most recent additions to the new face of the army. All are black.

This is the only black battalion of the South African Army. A few times it has been to the border where SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] wages a less bitter war.

Commander Swanepoel's eyes twinkle when he tells of the first battle contact of his men when a land mine exploded near the Angolese border. No one was killed in the explosion.

He admits that his soldiers, being black, have their own specific problems in a white battle structure fighting primarily black terrorists.

The black soldiers receive about 25 percent less pay than white soldiers and they are exposed to insults from rightist whites as well as militant blacks who want to know "what the devil they are looking for in the South African Army."

"It is of utmost importance that the black soldiers get the same possibilities and conveniences. We cannot place them in tents while we let white soldiers live in buildings."

There are quite a few non-commissioned officers in the 21st battalion. All those training officers are black. In order to be promoted, the black soldier has to satisfy the same requirements as a white soldier.

Already there have been a few instances where white soldiers have ignored black noncommissioned officers. The rank is given by the state president. It is the rank that justifies respect and not the individual.

Commander Swanepoel admits that training blacks is not very easy. Social tradition creates a lack of discipline and very few of these blacks can shoot straight. In a recent shooting competition, the battalion finished next to last.

Black soldiers of this unit are a real threat to the ideals and purpose of the enemy. The enemy wants to create a true race war--this has to be black against white.

"The 21st battalion consists of all volunteers. We do not have an active recruitment program. We do not need this because we get plenty of applications. Only 10 percent of those applicants complete their training to the end," says Commander Swanepoel.

Many of the recruits are from the country and it is clear that certain ethnic groups make better soldiers. The South-Sotho appears to be the best soldier.

The various ethnic groups live together and no ethnic problems have occurred. It is a small-scale project and it will remain small since the government has not supplied funds to enlarge the battalion, UPI reports.

9314

CSO: 4408

# FARMERS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN DEFENSE

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 26 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] "The accusation that farmers press for exemption from military duty and want to stay home during harvest and planting time is far-fetched," said Col F.S. Mulder, commander of the Genieskool [military engineering school] at Kroonstad, about rumors that the farmers stay away from the defense of the land. Colonel Mulder told DIE VADERLAND that the farmers play a very important part in the state's economy, in agriculture as well as in the defense of the country. Many farmers in commandos have been in operational service already with very good results. The experience that commandos have gained by this is invaluable. The exemption council is an autonomous body which on the basis of facts decides who will be exempt from training camps. All are treated alike and farmers are not favored over city boys. "There are also farmers who think that they contribute to the security of the state through the taxes they pay, but we do not want their money, we want their heart, their soul and their spirit."

Colonel Mulder further stated that the continuation of agriculture in South Africa is the responsibility of all South Africans. The problems of the farmers are not separate from those of industry and the rest of the country.

In the operational area the environment is often similar to that of the farm. For that reason the operational area will be more to the liking of the farmer and the commando.

The farmer today is also soldier. He brings along a little more than just his share and it is unfounded to say that certain farmers just want to stay on their farms and be protected.

The times in which we live require that the farmer has to farm more intensively and the risk factor becomes higher and higher.

The war is a total attack and the answer is total defense. The support of city people for farmers and country commandos is badly needed.

## BRIEFS

**VISITING ISRAELI SCIENTIST**--There was considerable cooperation between South African and Israeli scientists and institutions in various fields, said Major General Amos Horev, president of the Israel Institute of Technology, the Technion, on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. General Horev is on a two-week visit to meet friends of the Technion, Israel's oldest university. He said that the Technion was an open university which co-operated with universities in other countries. The authorities at the Technion shared their experience in the fields of engineering, water recovery and sanitation, among others, with institutions and scientists in other countries. South Africa and Israel faced similar problems and this made it necessary to maintain co-operation and goodwill. "We realize, too, that we have to develop economically to be able to stand alone." General Horev said the university had 90,000 full-time students and about 1,000 graduate research workers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 79 p 11]

**VISIT TO TAIPEI**--The Speaker of South Africa's House of Assembly, Mr Jan Jurie Loots, arrived in Taiwan yesterday for a 12-day visit. Mr Loots will consult with government officials and visit cultural and economic establishments on the island. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 79 p 7]

**TRANSKEI OFFICIAL DISMISSAL**--The chairman of the Transkei Public Service Commission, Mr L H D Mbuli, was dismissed from the post on Wednesday. No reasons were given. Mr Mbuli (68), who became the first Black magistrate in Transkei in 1968, was appointed chairman of the commission in January this year. He had been recalled from retirement to act as a magistrate in Umtata before he was made chairman. Mr Mbuli said he had received a letter terminating his services but declined to comment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 79 p 9]

**STEEL TO FAR EAST**--A new venture, which could earn South Africa as much as R30-million in foreign exchange a year, is to be established by the Iron and Steel Corporation (Isacor) and Leo Raphaelson and Sons. The joint partnership, which is still to be named, will market Isacor's range of steel products throughout the Far East. A joint statement said the exclusive

tonnages handled by the venture will include the production of the Iscor-owned Cape-based steelmill, Cisco, and Raphaely's Isipingo Mill, McWillaw Iron and Steel. The latter produces reinforcing bars and light mill sections. The venture was decided upon after investigations showed there was a potential market in the Far East for steel products, says Jerry Jerling from Iscor. About 5 to 6 percent of Iscor's total exports of 1,8-million tons of steel, about 100,000 tons, will be geared towards the Far East. The new company, which will officially start operating from the beginning of next year, will be owned 51 percent by Iscor and 49 percent by Leo Raphaely. [Ex: rpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 79 p 14]

FATTIS AND MONI STRIKE--Despite assurances that 56 sacked workers of the Fattis and Moni group would be reinstated with no reduction in wages, the group claims that the Food and Canning Workers' Union is seeking to prolong talks to extend a boycott against the company's products. In a statement yesterday, Mr Peter Moni, a director of the group, said the union had agreed to proposals which would have meant an end to the six-month long dispute. "Then we learned that the union intended drawing out negotiations to encourage further boycotts against us." The proposals the group claims were agreed to by the union will be set out in letters to each of the 56 workers over whom the dispute began. The proposals stipulate that the workers return in order of seniority, be reemployed without reduction in wages, and contain an assurance that they will not be dismissed later on the slightest pretext. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 79 p 2]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION PROSPECTS--The current shortage of yellow sulphur on world markets poses little threat to the production of phosphoric acid in South Africa, Triomf managing director Kobus Bekkers said. "Mr Bekker noted Triomf, producing 400,000 tons P205 in the form of phosphoric acid out of a total South African production of 540,000 tons a year, receives almost all of its sulphur on contract from Canada, the remainder being made up of spot purchases. He said South Africa imports about 90 percent of its sulphur requirements and, while the previous major supplier Iran has been out of the market since the revolution there earlier this year, that country has recently been selling small cargoes on the spot market. Triomf's Richards Bay factory's current output of about 400,000 tons acid a year is earmarked entirely for export. Mr Bekker said the Richards Bay factory production could be raised to 600,000 tons per annum at considerably lower cost than that of building a new plant, though a decision to expand production had not been taken. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 79 p 20]

COLD RESERVES FIGURES--Last month the Reserve Bank purchased a portion of the gold it had previously sold to foreign parties under a gold swap transaction. According to the latest gold and foreign reserve figures released by the Reserve Bank, although the price at which the country's gold reserves are valued declined marginally during October--R283,33 as against the



September figure of R285,20--the gold holding alone rose R118,7 million. This is more than the improvement in total assets and is explained by the fact that the repurchased gold was taken straight into reserves. October total gold and foreign reserves climbed for the fourth month in a row to R116,6 million to stand at R3,527 million which includes a gold holding of R2,859,9 million. Foreign bills dropped from R47,2 million to R41,4 million during the month while foreign investments slipped fractionally from R31,8 million to R31,7 million. The gold content of the reserves rose from 80,4 percent to 81,1 percent, still some way off the 85,2 percent achieved in August when the gold price soared. Another interesting statistic is the ratio of gold reserves to liabilities. During October, this fell slightly from the September figure of 75,2 percent to 74,7 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 79 p 17]

LIST OF ALL COMPANIES--South Africa is one of the few countries in the world where investors have to fiddle around with more than one volume when looking for basic information on listed companies. The good news is that in future, the Investors' Guide will appear in one handy compact book and this one issue will reflect all the companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The Investors' Guide has also been redesigned and has become a most useful tool for investors, bankers, accountants and stockbrokers. It now contains a share price evaluator which is an easy way of seeing how a share price compares with the same market sector. It also ranks the companies on an unique five-letter code which distinguishes between companies with blue chip status and those with a more volatile history. The Investors' Guide is designed as a working manual with ease of comparison a priority and should be a ready reference for those seeking information on listed companies. At R9,75 for an annual subscription, the publishers will update the Investors' Guide three times a year so subscribers will have at their fingertips the most recent data available. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Nov 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

# PARLIAMENT DECIDES TO SELL SHIPPING CORPORATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] A number of important decisions were made during this year's last Parliamentary session which began in August and ended this week with the last Senate meeting today.

The House of Assembly met for the last time this year on Wednesday. The next session will begin early next year but an exact date had not yet been fixed. Among the most important issues discussed and decisions made on the Royal Swazi national airline and the Royal Swazi Shipping Corporation. During this last session it was decided by Parliament that the shipping line should settle its debts. After that the shipping line will be sold. No final decision was made as to what steps would be taken to establish another shipping line if any.

The decision to close the line was because it was draining the country financially. It is not known how much the shipping line owes and to whom. This week Parliament agreed to give E3 million to the national airline to enable it to continue operations until the next financial year which begins at the end of March.

Altogether this year the airline has been given an extra 77 million. Both the shipping and airlines have been given a total of E13 million by Parliament in extra funds.

During this session an Income Tax Amendment Bill was passed. The bill sought to correct certain anomalies in the Income Tax Order of 1975. Among other matters the bill introduced a new definition for the provident fund, to extend the law in order to impose tax on income gained from sources which were not covered by the old order.

It gave more power to the taxation of money gained by shareholders and company directors. On the other hand it sought to modify tax assessment on employers who contribute to pension funds for their employees as well as any money spent for educational purposes for their employees or dependants.

The Swazi Nation Administration Bill introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni was passed. The bill sought to give extensive new powers to chiefs in regard to the administration of their respective domains. Now chiefs have the power to expel anyone they consider undesirable in their areas and to prosecute them in a civil court if they refuse to move.

It is the first time that chiefs are given power to prosecute people who refuse to obey a removal order. The bill also enables the authorities to send bulldozers to destroy any building or immovable property belonging to a person who has been given an eviction order without compensation.

An Immigration Amendment Bill seeking to transfer the department of Immigration from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Deputy Prime Minister was passed and the department was accordingly transferred. A bill introduced by the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Simelane, seeking to pay gratuities to MPs was thrown out during the second reading.

CSO: 4420

## PILOT TIN MINE TO BE ESTABLISHED BY GERMANS, MALAYSIANS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Oct 79 p 6

[Text]

THE GERMAN aid team which has been in the country for some time prospecting tin deposits has decided that there is enough tin at Singent to merit the setting up of a small mine, and the engineers have now arrived to make a start.

The team are in the middle of buying equipment for an ore dressing plant at present and by the middle of December it is anticipated that all the nearly £200,000 worth of equipment will be on site. Jigs have already been purchased from Malaysia, and a front end loader, pipes and pumps have been locally bought.

The next step in the setting up of the new mine is for a team of Malaysian piling builders and mineral dressers to arrive in the country at the beginning of January. They will run a five month test programme to find out maximum recovery and the grade of ore.

When the testing period is over around the middle of next

year the mine will go into full operation hiring a staff of between 40 and 50 and having a daily throughput of about 200 tonnes of ore. At this rate it is anticipated that the mine will be able to continue operations for about four years and, with the current world price of tin being about £13,000 per tonne, to gross about £500,000 annually from sales.

The project is not just intended to exploit raw mineral resources and bring money to the nation, but is geared to help the development of the area by providing employment for local people so that they will not have to rely on being migrant labourers to supplement their subsistence farming.

Three stages of the project are envisaged. The first, which is the present stage, is the setting up of the mine by the German and Malaysian experts. After this a transitional period is envisaged with a German mining engineer being left to supervise the project and at the same time train a Swazi counterpart to take over from him.

Meanwhile the Swazi labour and technicians will have been receiving on the job training in preparation for complete localisation of the operation which will be the third phase. This should be achieved by the middle of 1981 if all goes according to plan.

The importance of having a qualified man on hand during the transitional period cannot be overstressed as he must ensure that the maximum tonnage is extracted without damaging the reserves, and also see that the expensive equipment is handled in the correct way to avoid breakdown. For the same reasons it is vital that his successor receives a comprehensive grounding in all aspects of tin mining before taking over.

Meanwhile there is an even bigger exploration programme going on in the Mbabane area, and results so far give rise to optimism that mining will be able to be commenced on the alluvial grounds near the capital.

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS POLICE DENIAL OF JOURNALISTS' MEETING

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Oct 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS NOT customary among residents of this country to question decisions made by those in authority. Among citizens, this is usually because of a real respect for authority, which is part of the Swazi way of life.

Among expatriates it is usually due to a genuine desire to conform to the ways of a country which has shown itself to be among the most peaceful and stable on this continent.

However, last week's decision by the Commissioner of Police to forbid a meeting of journalists and writers must be regarded with considerable regret. This proposal, by the government's own Director of Sports and Culture, was aimed at bringing together those connected with the media to form a social-cum-professional association with as much political significance - that is, none - as that of the recently formed Natural History Society of Swaziland, for example.

Although the routine application for permission to hold the meeting was made some time ago, the Commissioner's decision came only on the afternoon before the day it was to have been held, and a number of interested people who had not heard of the decision turned up at the appointed time.

Understandably, they were annoyed.

They should not be. They should be saddened by this demonstration of a complete lack of understanding which is the result of equally completely unfounded suspicions.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**SOUTH AFRICAN DETAINED**--Johannes Le Roux Snyman, a South African man who is being held by the Royal Swaziland Police on charges of sedition and subversion is being detained as an awaiting trial prisoner at Sidwashini prison in Mbabane. He was arrested by police in Mhlume and transferred from Mananga to Mbabane. Snyman was employed by a South African-based engineering contractor working in the area. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Oct 79 p 2]

**INTERNATIONAL RESERVES STATUS**--Swaziland's international reserves fell by E3.7 million to E119 million during August, according to the latest monthly statistical release of the Central Bank. Official reserves during the same period rose by E6.2 million, but this movement was more than offset by the decline of E9.9 million in net bank holdings of foreign assets. Net domestic credit increased by E6.4 million to E33.6 million. The government reduced its net deposits with banks by E4.6 million during the month but its cash position remains strong. Advances to the private sector increased by E1.8 million compared to a decrease of E2.7 million in the same month last year. Net domestic credit to the private sector at E79.1 million was almost E20 million higher than the level twelve months ago. Lending to statutory bodies has increased significantly. The banking system's total monetary liabilities increased by E3.5 million to E139.9 million. Banks currency holdings fell by almost E1 million more than offsetting the marginal fall in the value of the Emalangeni notes on issue. Demand deposits increased by E2.9 million but both savings deposits and time deposits fell marginally. Total surplus liquidity, that is liquidity above the statutory minimum plus net balances held with banks outside Swaziland fell by E1.6 million to E26.1 million. Total surplus domestic liquidity rose by E8.2 million. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Oct 79 p 7]

**ZAMBIAN ENVOY**--The Zambian High Commissioner to Swaziland on a non-residential basis, Mr. R. T. Sikasula, is in the country on an official visit. Mr. Sikasula, who is accompanied by his first Secretary in the High Commission in Maputo where he is also Zambian High Commissioner, arrived in Mbabane yesterday. On arrival from Maputo he paid a courtesy call to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lawrence Mncina.



This morning he met the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, for discussions on cultural cooperation between Zambia and Swaziland. Prince Gabheni is also Minister responsible for culture. Sometime today he was due to meet the Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba, to continue talks on trade relations which started earlier this year. On Monday next week, Mr. Sikasula will meet the Acting Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze before he proceeds to Maputo. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Oct 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

# CHOICE OF LOME PROOF OF INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 17 Sep 79 pp 1, 5

[Editorial by Vigniko Amedegnato: "New Proof of Confidence"]

[Text] The Togolese people and their Guide have just scored another victory, another proof of the confidence they are inspiring abroad and in international forums.

We recall in fact that in February 1975 the European Economic Community and the 57 associated countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific met in Lome to sign the celebrated convention which bears the name of the Togolese capital. For several months this Lome Convention has already been the subject of many statements, controversies, meetings and dialogs, in the face of the breathtaking evolution of the international economic context. It was necessary, therefore, to review and revise the clauses of the Lome Convention. It was above all necessary to reach an agreement on the modalities of a new organization of the cooperation between the countries which signed this convention. It is a fait accompli. What remained, then, was to select the setting which was most adaptable to this review and resigning meeting; that is very important for the seriousness and viability of the new accords!

In fact, an agenda of such economic importance is not discussed or signed precipitantly, distrustfully and uncomfortably. The signatories needed to find a setting which would permit them to reflect and assume their responsibility with full lucidity. They needed a setting and an ambience of peace, serenity, confidence, fraternity, security...in short a setting which per se would confer upon these new accords dignity, respectability and solemnity. They needed a host capable of guaranteeing the seriousness of the new convention. The association offered nearly 65 settings, that is, 65 possible capitals.

After long and serious analysis, the nine countries of the EEC [European Economic Community] and the 57 countries of the ACP [Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific] unanimously decided yesterday to meet once again in Lome, the capital of the new order [marche] Togo and have chosen the Guide of the Togolese nation as their host, the champion of peace and international cooperation, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

We can say that this choice is indisputable proof of the confidence which our country inspires abroad. It is, vis-a-vis our enemies, a veritable international verdict in favor of the Togolese Revolution and its Guide. It is also a stinging refutation of all the cowardly, anonymous detractors of the policy of the new order Togo.

With Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Togolese people are sure of being on a proper path. All of Europe and the 57 countries of the ACP, by choosing Lome as the site of the EEC/ACP, have just confirmed that we are on a proper path.

We now say to you honorable representatives that the Togolese people are ready to welcome you, ready to demonstrate to you that you were right in choosing our capital.

Come, then, to Lome at the end of next October.

Lome II will be, and the EEC/ACP will be victorious.

8143

CSO: 4400

DOMESTIC VIEW ON 'HUMAN RIGHTS' EXPRESSED

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Duevi Anani Tsibiaku: "The Rights of Which Man?"]

[Text] There is a current of thought sweeping the world today, with great fanfare, we might add, and with respect to which it is important to take a position clearly and absolutely. We must do so for fear of seeing this instrument of peace, concord and equality used as a bogeyman by hypocrites, by wolves in sheep's clothing. What we are speaking of is the interpretation of the text on the "rights of man."

The UN and the OAU have adopted this text. And Togo is a member of these two organizations. But is it not worthwhile to recall here that our country is not alone in these organizations? Recently, this text from abroad has been brought up a little too often, with respect to internal problems of our country.

After reflection and analysis, this leads us to pose the following question: As a matter of fact, the rights of which man are involved? Are they the rights of the honest man versus the adventurer, or the rights of the oppressed versus the oppressor, or simply the rights of all categories of man?

If it is the last case considered which holds our attention, why would one refuse to allow the Togolese people, a sovereign people, to enjoy these rights also?

If it is the case of the oppressed versus the oppressor which is put forth, then do not the names of Soweto, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania have any impact on the consciences of these "noble" defenders of the universal rights of man? Where were they and where are they, these big-hearted persons who are intoxicated with humanism and are preeminently concerned by the idea of the "life of man and of rights?"

Perhaps we would choose the first hypothesis, that of the honest man versus the adventurer. Only in the case of Togo, where a whole arsenal of war capable of arming an entire battalion was unloaded, to kill one man it is said, but more certainly to sow the seeds of genocide, the defense pleading of these "masters of the world" falls in favor of the plotters. Here ridicule does not kill, not at all. Since these countries where the rights of man are defended with vigor, with "conscience," are the exclusive producers, the big sellers and exporters of the most sophisticated arms to "preserve...the life of man." Thus, everything holds together. One must be devoted to them; one must serve their causes and, in passing, acquire their nationality, to see applied to oneself with many misplaced arguments the clause of the universality of the rights of man.

In short, who is fooling whom?

In any event, everyone should know that in Togo Eyadema does not wish "to assume a responsibility that is not his. Only God decides."

Nevertheless, in a sovereign country such as our own of which we are proud, we would like for everyone to allow us to deal with our problems in our own country, as a free and mature people.

That is our most absolute right. The right of the Togolese people to life.

8143

CSO: 4400

TOGO

#### BRIEFS

PRESS AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--Within the framework of relations existing between our country and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], Ambassadeur Vigniko Amedegnato, member of the Central Committee and minister of information, and the ambassador of Korea, Djeun Myeung Kyeung, signed a press agreement yesterday. The ceremony took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. This agreement provides for cooperation in the exchange of news and materials between the Togolese Press Agency (ATOP) and the Telegraphic Agency of Korea. That is why on this occasion Djeun Myeung Kyeung expressed his pleasure over the good relations between the DPRK and Togo, as well as his wish to see them developed even more in the information sector. During this ceremony, the Minister of Information was accompanied by Batoke Awesso and Tcha-Tisa Amah, director general of information and director of the ATOP, respectively. [Text] [Lomé TOGO-PRESSE in French 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 3] 8143

CSO: 4400



# EVIDENCE SHOWN OF PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] For some time now, people who hate the present UNLF government have been going around and spreading malicious propaganda that this government does not enjoy wide support among the citizens and that the world community has no confidence in it.

In the last few weeks some events have taken place which must have caused these people sleepless nights because their predictions are being killed. The number of people who applied to be allowed to stand as candidates for the enlarged National Consultative Council is adequate proof that most citizens have confidence in this government.

The aid offers the government has received from different countries is another proof that this government has the respect and recognition of many countries in the world.

It, therefore, stands to reason that with proper management of our affairs, this government can restore the economy and stability of this country on an even keel. As the minister of local administrations recently pointed out, the newly expanded Consultative Council should sit down and seriously address itself to the task of planning for the growth of this country.

Five months have now gone by without the Consultative Council passing a single law. It is true that the legislation was still being drafted but we hope now that all the crucial bills are ready. The Consultative Council should move expeditiously on these matters with little or no unnecessary talk. If there is too much talking, then the people will be justified in labelling the council a talking shop.

Now that the legislative apparatus of the government has been established we would like to draw the attention of the authorities to act in a proper manner and not to do things in a haphazard manner. Any decisions made must be implemented in the correct way so that there are statutes to cover subsequent happenings and infringements.

## RISE IN STUDENT POLITICAL ACTIVITY SEEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Oct 79 p 6

[Text]

**STUDENT** politics in Uganda, which suffocated during Idi Amin's dictatorial rule, have been reactivated. Sporadic unrest among the student community arises from the enthusiasm of youth which has been exercised by the new spirit of emancipation, freedom of expression and association, with the downfall of a tyrannical regime but some of it arises from genuine problems relating to living conditions and welfare in schools and colleges.

Recently, several undergraduate student governments in halls of residence at Makerere University passed resolutions of no confidence in their wardens — administrative heads of the hostels — and blamed them for the deterioration in the welfare and services in their halls.

During the eight years of military rule, Makerere University, like other institutions, had a fair share of hardships. The former regime's neglect of the financial requirements of the university meant that university buildings, especially student halls of residence, could not be built. Those built could not properly be maintained; halls of residence had to operate on a shoestring. As a result, there is a lot of overcrowding in all the halls of residence and in rooms formerly intended for single occupancy: there are now two or three occupants.

The sanitary systems in the halls have broken down due to lack of essential spare parts, skill in maintenance and lack of water. Kitchens which were equipped for electricity and gas are now maintained on charcoal and firewood. Due to high costs, the menus leave a lot to be desired and students were given a grant which was grossly inadequate for their needs.

Many of these problems recur in nearly every school and college in Uganda; they are not confined to the educational sector but are prevalent throughout the country. As Makerere University's new Chancellor, Mr. Godfrey Binana, stated on his installation recently: "The long years of tyranny have shattered our society morally and physically destroyed our economy, educational institutions and other social infrastructure."

The most urgent task of the day is the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. We look forward to the day in the not too distant future when our industries and commerce will be completely rehabilitated and the day when we will enjoy peace and prosperity in a united Uganda. These are as yet only our ardent hopes.

Although many undergraduate and college students understand and appreciate these national problems, a number of them are impatient, irrational, professional agitators and trouble-makers. And the wardens in the halls of residence, in the case of Makerere University, house masters, in

the case of schools and colleges, and others who are always in contact with them have become scapegoats. A number of them hold the view that administrative heads in educational institutions and elsewhere who were appointed during Amin's era should be removed as, they say, "their power base (Amin) has been removed also."

In Northcott Hall, the oldest men's hall of residence at Makerere, which is notorious for noise-making, students recently boycotted meals and lectures and threatened to continue with their strike until their warden was removed. The Northcotters called off the strike after the university administra-

been accorded to their demand and suspended the warden for two weeks. A commission of inquiry chaired by the longest serving senior member of staff, Prof. Margaret Macpherson (she has been teaching at Makerere since 1945), was set up to investigate the state of affairs in Northcote and three other halls of residence.

The move to suspend the warden of Northcote Hall was not taken kindly by other wardens. The general feeling among them is that they have been let down by the university administration which has for years taken them in their hour of need. One warden gave the issue a Biblical touch with a sarcastic accusation. "Before the cock crew even once the university administration denied us three times."

At the university teaching and research farm, at one time the darling of many academics and agriculturalists in East Africa (it is about 14 miles from Kampala), about 90 agriculture students resident there boycotted their meals and lectures unless their living conditions were improved drastically.

Special assistants, postgraduate students also during their training assist lecturers and professors in teaching, were the first to threaten to go on strike and refrain from teaching unless their conditions of service were improved. Because of the existence of many vacant posts of lecturers and professors — the total establishment of 625 has only 400 posts filled — the university cannot mount effective postgraduate work.

Many young men and women have been waiting impatiently for a long time to be placed abroad for postgraduate training, but because of lack of foreign exchange they cannot be sent. And yet training of undergraduates must continue and the university has been relying a great deal on special assistants in departments which are hard hit for teaching and examining. The special assistants have argued, and rightly so, that if the university is using them in this "hour of need" it must also show its gratitude by extending to them better conditions of service. The university has promised to look into their problems.

At the Uganda College of Commerce, Nakawa, offering mainly secretarial, accounting and lower cadre managerial courses, students held a wildcat strike and boycotted classes until a delegation from the Ministry of Education promised to deal with their complaints. Reactivation of student politics is not only confined to urban areas. There are frequent reports from upcountry of strike action by students agitating seeking to improve their lot.

Speaking recently on "Student Politics and Society" a prelude to rejuvenating the Students Guild Government at Makerere University, Uganda's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Albert Picho Owayi, observed: "Student organisations

do indeed play a very important part in looking after students' welfare. They provide the only collective way through which the students' views can be made known to the authorities.

"It cannot be true, however, that by confining their activities to campus affairs the students are thereby not 'engaging in politics'. In my view, if a group of people join together to identify their common interest then surely that is at least in one sense, a political act.

Any organisation formed in such manner cannot, in all honesty, claim not to have any motive of a political nature," Dr. Picho Owayi said.

Himself a former leader of a national students' organisation (and during his self-styled a senior editor with *Africa Magazine*), Dr. Picho Owayi urged the leadership of the students' organisation "to see the problems of the students as being essentially part of the national problem." He called on them to participate in national politics and urged that student politics should also perform the role of arousing national consciousness among students.

Student politics in Uganda has begun with concern for domestic issues following the dictum that "charity begins at home."

Many organisations did not function for a long time during Amin's rule: the students need to get organised and elect their leaders. At Makerere University the Students Guild Government, the umbrella campus-wide student leadership embracing all halls of residence, has been in the cold storage for the last five years since the harassment of Clara Ogunni, then leader of the student community, for being critical of the Amin regime in 1974.

Mr. Ogunni was forced to flee the country. He went to Oxford where he completed his first and second degrees and then proceeded to the United States, where he taught. He was one of the leaders of the liberation movements that convened at the famous Uganda Unity Conference in Moshi and was one of the 90 original members of the ruling National Consultative Council. In effect, according to the Students' Guild Constitution, he is still the president of the Guild Government as he has never handed over formally to anyone. Steps have been taken to revive the Students' Guild Government. A Guild Government Preparatory Committee was formed, nominations for the future students leader made and elections are due to be held soon.

A very serious cause of inflammation of trouble among the students' community appears to be lack of communication.

The overall problem would appear to be that overworked wardens and house-masters in schools and colleges have failed to keep their students informed.

## BRIEFS

**MORE TANZANIAN POLICEMEN**--Five-hundred Tanzanian policemen are already in Uganda and another 500 will come this week. This was disclosed yesterday by the minister of internal affairs, Mr Paulo Muvanga, at the end of a three-day UNLF seminar for Kampala District at City Hall. Muvanga said the police work should be done by the police and not by the soldiers. Because the Uganda police was small and ill-equipped the government had to bring in Tanzanian police to help in this hour need, he added. Muvanga said the security of the country, was not alarming. "The government is doing everything possible to see to it that peace and security are restored." He said those responsible for lawlessness and insecurity in Kampala would be dealt with. "We know them and we are going to deal with them and wipe them out." "The rumor that Idi Amin will invade us from the north is nonsense. We shall crash any invasion," he said. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Oct 79 p 3]

**UNLF COMPROMISE FOR UNITY**--The minister of defence, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has said because of the importance of unity, the Uganda National Liberation Front was prepared to compromise. He told the people of Mbarara District over the weekend that if the UNLF achieved unity in Uganda, this would be seen as its major achievement. Museveni defended the government policy empowering the minister of local administrations to appoint district councillors instead of being elected. "Aside from lack of enough data on which to base the voting exercise elections at this time will open old wounds caused by religious and tribal differences before the UNLF has had a chance to clean them out," Museveni said. He said Idi Amin's henchmen could not be permitted to be councillors because of their bad records. The minister urged Ugandans to learn to work together and to forget tribal and religious differences. Museveni requested the Mbarara District commissioner and the UNLF branch there to implement the 10-cell system. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Oct 79 p 8]

**LAND OWNERSHIP**--The minister of justice, and attorney-general Mr Stephen Ariko has said the government is to scrutinize some land titles and re-examine customary land ownership claims "so that justice can be done to those who were robbed of their land during the Amin regime." Addressing public rallies at Mulanda and Nabiga in Tororo District, Ariko said the

government recognized the right of the people to own land and would defer this stand. "But to ensure that justice is done, the public should not bribe the magistrates." He urged the people to help the government in restoring the dignity of the law courts by not bribing the magistrates. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Oct 79 p 8]

NCC MEMBERS--The Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs, Mr Okwenje has announced that the candidates who have been elected to the expanded National Consultative Council will have to relinquish their present posts. Speaking at a press conference in Kampala yesterday, Okwenje said that the completion of the expanded NCC elections is a landmark in UNLF commitments to honor the pledges made by the delegates at the unity conference in Moshi. He explained that the expansion of the NCC is a symbol of the democratic process which the UNLF has been able to initiate, adding that it was a springboard for the 1981 general elections. He said the expansion of the NCC is another victory of the front over fascism of Idi Amin in Uganda. He said they had received over 1,000 applications from all over the country and had shortlisted 728 to contest for 61 seats. The purpose of shortlisting was to eliminate members of the Amin's State Research Bureau, Public Safety Unit and those who were pro-exPresident Yusufu Lule and who had violated the principles of the front enshrined in the Moshi spirit. [John Owino] [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 3]

CSG: 4420

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH LIBYA

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 12 Sep 79 pp 4-5

[Text] At the invitation of Brother Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September, his excellency, Gen Al Hadj Aboubakcar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, at the head of a high-ranking delegation, made a visit to Libyan Arab Popular Socialist Republic from the 15 to 19 Shawas 1388, which is 6 to 10 September 1979.

During this visit, His Excellency President General Al Hadj Aboubakcar Sangoule Lamizana and his brother, Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Great Revolution, held a private conversation during which the two leaders reviewed the state of bilateral relations between their countries, the political situation on the African Continent, and that of the Arab zone, as well as some questions of worldwide significance.

In addition, His Excellency Gen Al Hadj Aboubakcar Sangoule Lamizana and his brother, Commandant Abdou-Alssalam Ahmed Jalloud presided over the delegations from their respective countries.

Those participating in the working meetings were:

From Upper Volta:

Captain Leonid Kalmogo, minister of finance;

M. Georges Sanogho, minister of planning and cooperation;

M. Emile Sawadogo, secretary general of the presidency of the republic;

His Excellency Abdoulaye Konate, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Arab states;

His Excellency Malick Zorome, itinerant ambassador to the presidency of the republic;

Moussa Sanogho, secretary of the cabinet of the ministry of information;



Emile Bassonon, secretary of information;

Saba Boureima, advisor for foreign affairs;

Sow Die Martin, from the Ministry of Finance;

Drabo Barthelemy, from the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation.

From the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

Brother Aboubakkar Alsherif, secretary of the popular general committee for economy;

Brother Omer Magsi, secretary of the general popular committee for light industry;

Brother Salem Omeish, assistant under secretary for technical affairs to the secretariat of foreign affairs;

Brother Ali Marcham, assistant director of cooperation management;

Brother Mohamed Joumah Sharif, assistant director of the department of African affairs;

Brother Mohamed Urfi, charge d'affaires of the Libyan Embassy in Upper Volta;

Brother Ahmed Ashour Akis, representative from the popular information committee;

Brother Ahmed Ali Ghana, representative of the popular treasury committee;

Brother Mohamed Guwider, representative from the popular education committee;

Brother Ahmed Gasir, representative from the Islamic Association;

Brother Lutfi Kalaf, representative from the Secretariat of Light Industry;

Brother Mohamed Ramadan Boulougma, representative from the general popular committee on agriculture.

The proceedings which developed in an atmosphere of brotherly understanding concerned the following points:

Bilaterally

The two parties reaffirmed their satisfaction with the historic friendly and cooperative relationship between the two nations, which they agree to develop in an exemplary fashion, thereby expressing the trust which exists between the two heads of state and the two nations.

## From the African Point of View

The two parties find that Africa has become the object of competition between the great powers who are interfering more and more prematurely in the internal affairs of the continent.

In order to be able to face this new situation which is dangerous to Africa, they invite all African nations and governments to join their Union and to work to resolve their problems in the African spirit within the OAU. They declare that African wisdom is capable of finding just solutions to all of these problems.

In this field, they believe that the armed struggle against colonialism and racism must continue because it is proving to be the only path leading to freedom for African nations.

The two parties strongly condemn the racist regimes in South Africa and in Palestine and believe that these aggressions are directed against human values and the right of nations to liberty and justice.

In regard to the problem of the Western Sahara, the two parties declare their total support for the right to self-determination of the Saharan people according to the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African States.

The two parties denounce the imperialist forces in their attempts to create alliances and military blocs with certain countries on the continent, which threaten the security of the African nations and are intended to divide the continent.

The two parties ask the African countries to abstain from any adherence to these military blocs in conformance with the basic principles of non-alignment.

They condemn the military invasion of Ugandan territory and consider this invasion to be a dangerous precedent in the field of international relations, especially between African countries, several of whom have problems concerning frontiers and ideological differences with their neighbors.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the two parties encourage national reconciliation in conformance with the results of the latest Lagos conference, and they offer their total support to that initiative. They also request that all concerned parties respect the resolutions of said conference in the hope of reestablishing security and peace in this brother African country.

The two parties demand the evacuation of foreign troops from Chad in conformance with the spirit of said conference.

#### On the Arab-African Level

The two parties make an appeal for cohesion and Arab and African unity and reaffirm the importance of the common role played by the Arab-African group in the progress of civilization and world economy in order to liberate themselves from dependence on, and dominance and exploitation by, imperialists.

The two parties are convinced of the importance and of the primary role of Arab-African cooperation in the development of world economy in general and of the Third World in particular.

In observing the present position of the Palestinian cause, the two parties have condemned the role played by the reactionaries, in collaboration with colonialism and imperialism in order to liquidate the Palestinian cause in favor of Zionism.

The two parties reaffirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and independence in their territory. In this respect, they state that no just and lasting solution can be found to this problem without the direct participation of the authentic representatives of the Palestinian people, namely the PLO.

The two parties also condemn any agreement concluded or to be concluded which does not take these realities into consideration.

#### On the International Level

The two parties reaffirm their attachment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization. They express the necessity for amending the UN Charter, with a view to realizing the principle of equality among its members, and to the establishment of a new world economic order recognizing the rights of the Third World countries on the basis of justice and legality.

The two parties believe that the natural resources of each country are a natural and legitimate right of the country and that no other [country] has the right to intervene in order to appropriate them.

At the end of his visit, President Al Hadj Aboubakcar Sangoule Lamizana expressed his admiration for the important accomplishments of the 1 September Great Revolution which are intended to insure prosperity and to establish social justice in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He also stated that the Third World theory which is being applied in the republic constitutes one of the best ways to resolve the problems of humanity in the fields of politics, economics, and sociology.

In addition, he reaffirmed his deep gratitude for the warm and brotherly welcome given to him as well as to the delegation which accompanied him to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. His Excellency Al Hadj

Aboubakcar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta extended an official invitation to his brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Great Revolution, to pay a visit to the Republic of Upper Volta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be set at a later date.

Resolved at Tripoli, 19 Shawal 1388, which corresponds to 10 September 1979.

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## MOBUTU PAYING 3-DAY VISIT TO KISANGANI

AB071310 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1820 GMT 6 Nov 79 AB

[Excerpts] Kisangani, 6 Nov (AZAP)--The founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement for the Revolution] and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko this morning arrived in Kisangani to inspect the 3d emergency brigade which is being trained by Chinese instructors. The training program, which is part of the Chinese-Zairian military cooperation, will also extend to [words indistinct] and to the 21st infantry brigade being trained by Belgians in Kitona. This is the first visit paid by the Zairian Armed Forces supreme commander to Kisangani since the training program was launched by the Chinese.

It was 1134 local time when the president's C-130 landed at Plateau military medical airport. He was greeted by the commissioner of Haut Zaire Province, Citizen (Mabolpa Ivndo Tranxwato); the first state commissioner, political commissioner Bo-Boliko Mouse Mihimo; the deputy commissioner for Kisangani; and Citizen Dikite Misi Mbial. The commander of the Military Division, Lt Col Ewangm Bmlebe, also greeted Gen Mobutu Sese Seko. The latter was given bouquets of flowers by two young female pioneers.

After being given military honors [words indistinct] and was presented civilian military and religious personalities as well as dignitaries of the region, the head of state whose current visit is his second one to Kisangani--the first one took place last May--was greeted by a crowd of militants of both sexes who stood along the route leading to the presidential residence where he will stay during his 3-day visit.

This presidential visit which falls within the framework of the policy of contacts undertaken by the father of the nation [words indistinct] will also include audiences with regional officials.

This afternoon's schedule includes [passage indistinct]. At 1000 hours tomorrow, the Zairian armed forces supreme commander will visit the emergency camp situated in the (Riva Gauche).

As proved by the revolutionary songs and slogans chanted by regional party activists, this presidential visit aims at finding adequate solutions to problems faced by the Mobutu plan in order to enhance the well-being of the Zairian people. Therefore, the welcome given to the father of the nation since his arrival in Kisangani is a proof of the faith of the population in their guide. It also denotes the masses' total commitment to the cause of the Zairian revolution. This popular enthusiasm also demonstrates the vitality, importance and role of the party in the Haut Zaire region. Formerly ravaged by successive rebellions and secessions, this region today is the beloved daughter of Mobutism which has granted her number of achievements including the Sotexi Manufacturing plant, the Buta medical complex which contains 250 beds, the Bankola-Kisangani airport which was inaugurated on 24 November 1978, and the Buta and Isiro airports which will be completed very soon. Let us also cite the planned sugarmill in Lotokila, which is located 61 km from Kisangani.

CSO: 4400



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS, CRAFTSMEN'S UNION FOUNDED

[Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Sep 79 p 2]

[Article by Kadi Makishi]

[Text] Some time ago a group of Zairians of good will founded a national nonprofit association called the National Agricultural Producers and Craftsmen's Union of Zaire (UNPAZA).

The mission assigned this association is to regroup all those who near or far work steadily to feed the 25 million Zairians.

A true organization of social and economic coordination founded at a time when all the nation's productive forces have to unite to pull Zaire out of the crisis that is shaking it, the UNPAZA, created by producers, expects to support every policy conducted at all levels of the government that tends to increase production in all sectors of the national economy.

Functioning like some UNTZA [expansion unknown] services, the leaders of this organization have revealed to us that, in order for it to be able to operate as it should, they have founded an organization that effectively comprises all those who have chosen to be farmers or craftsmen.

The UNPAZA, whose secretariat is located at 74 rue de Mahenge in the Kinshasa area, is composed of seven federations that represent agriculture, metallurgy, lumber and construction, arts and crafts, leather and clothing, trade and the food industries and lastly health. The union has held a general meeting at organization headquarters in the Kinshasa area. During this important meeting, UNPAZA members discussed two points on the agenda, to wit: drawing up the definitive list of federations and publication of the names of the assistant secretary generals regarded in the statutes as the true chief promoters of the UNPAZA.

Glancing down this list of seven assistant secretary generals appointed by Letter No UNPAZA/SG//VMB/000260 of 1 September 1979, two things caught our attention. The first was the presence on the Board of Directors of the president of the Mbuji-Mayi (Astoumayi) Tourism Association, citizen Lufuluabo

Maenda Kabantu (Camplibar), who heads the biggest cooperative federation. We sincerely believe that he will certainly do his utmost to see to it that his sector, charged with community development in rural areas, will be a veritable transmission belt within the UNPAZA.

The second thing we noted in going over this list was the labor union-like nature of the UNPAZA.

We note not only the distribution of the various services into federations but also the striking fact that the members of the Board of Directors all seem to be former union officials. We will discuss this in detail at some later time.

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CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

AID FROM EEC—The EEC has just appropriated 14.6 million UC [accounting unit = \$1] for the development of facilities for several advanced institutes of the Zairian National University to enable the latter to increase the capacity of its installations. This EEC aid falls within the framework of the Common Market Aid Program for the Republic of Zaire. Particularly involved are the Advanced Institute of Applied Techniques (ISTA) and the Advanced Teaching Institutes (ISP) of Kikwit and Mbandaka. Construction work on the buildings designed to house the various services, the laboratory, restaurant and other installations is at present in progress at the ISTA. The EEC's share of the financing is 6.6 million UC. Work on the extension of the Kikwit and Mbandaka ISP's will begin next year. EEC financial aid for these two ISP's comes to 8 million UC. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Sep 79 p 1] 11466

CSO: 4400

## COMMENTARY ON REPORT OF SA NUCLEAR BLAST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

**IS mankind going mad? The global nuclear trend might suggest as much. Hence the vociferous rumblings at the United Nations and elsewhere against the reported nuclear test by apartheid South Africa.**

**Just as the development of the rifle enabled foreigners to conquer almost the whole of Africa and change the course of its history, so does nuclear energy in wrong hands pose a similar threat.**

**There are now twenty countries operating between them 194 nuclear-power reactors. It is reckoned that in eight years' time about forty countries will be operating a global total of over 600 power reactors. It should not be thought from these awesome figures that nuclear energy is a completely harmless proposal. It can only be a matter of time before some of the additional supplies of enriched uranium will be used for military purposes at will.**

**Governments which pursue such energy policies are not making such a prospect possible. They are making it inevitable. Hence the serious concern shown over the**

**reported nuclear test by apartheid South Africa.**

**The security measures required to keep enriched uranium out of the wrong hands will involve a lot. This presupposes that governments can be trusted with the stuff. But would any sane man trust Botha with it?**

**In the past governments colonised other countries to satisfy their greed. Today, for the same base end, they are colonising the future of all mankind. South Africa wants to use the dreadful weapon against independent African countries.**

**This is one issue on which all free Africa should get together and cry with a united voice, "halt!" In doing this they will be joining forces of protest elsewhere against misuse of nuclear energy by that regime.**

**Behind that concern is the brutal truth of the old German proverb: "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." Nuclear energy and all its works is ~~nothing less than a symptom of mankind~~ going mad.**

CSO: 4420

## PROFESSOR DUMONT ON WHAT NATION NEEDS TO SURVIVE

## Labor-Intensive Policy

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 79 pp 1, 9

[Professor Dumont interviewed by Naphy Nyalugwe]

[Text]

**VISITING French agronomist Prof Dumont was yesterday interviewed by Times Newspapers Editor-in-Chief NAPHY NYALUGWE. Here is the report:**

ZAMBIA immediately needs "a new labour-intensive" economic policy to combat the rapidly increasing rate of unemployment and malnutrition.

And she urgently needs to embark upon a general mobilisation of all available means of transport, including army vehicles, to take maize, fertilisers, wheat, cotton and other products to safety or mills before they are destroyed by the onslaught of rains.

These are the final public observations made by the world-famous French agronomist, 75-year-old Professor Rene Dumont, now in the closing stages of his two-and-half months visit to Zambia at the invitation of President Kaunda.

Accompanied by Mrs Marie-France Martin, a social scientist and specialist in village organisation, Prof Dumont visited the Southern, Central, Copperbelt,

Luapula, Eastern and Northern provinces.

He is now preparing his report to President Kaunda.

The French professor said "moralising speeches and policy forces" were not enough to deal with the problems of malnutrition and unemployment.

"Half of the Zambian population, mainly the rural and urban poor, is suffering from malnutrition," he said.

This was increasing at the beginning of every rainy season. It would become more severe with the shortage of maize, Zambia's staple crop.

He said out of 900,000 young people (15 to 30 years old) "two thirds are unemployed or severely under-employed" and the Second National Development Plan (SNDP) had totally failed to provide the more jobs it promised.

"In such a situation, a new really labour-intensive economic policy is badly and urgently needed."

"The INDP speaks of reducing unemployment, reducing the rural-urban gap. But it proposes three big maize mills in Choma, Kitwe and Chingola and a big sugar factory in Luapula.

"But what all these plans will do is to increase the rate of unemployment and the cost of transportation," Prof Dumont noted.

He said a much better solution which needed to be studied urgently was the decentralisation of agro-industries with many scattered maize, oil, jaggery (brown sugar) mills etc.

If the urban-rural gap were to be reduced, then the village life should be made attractive through a policy to supply all the basic needs of the entire Zambian population.

"Until now the luxury needs of the rich town people have received more priority at the expense of food, health, education and shelter for poor people.

"It is now much more urgent to make full use of

existing investments and capitals to help the rural poor than to embark on new Cairo Road towns, new factories or a second Lusaka hospital."

What was needed, Prof Dumont said, was a big effort to develop agriculture "not only by tractors and fertilisers, but also with local resources of organic manure, oxen cultivation and mixed farming."

Such a policy required a new allocation of credit and foreign exchange.

"There should be no more loans and import licences for private cars and expensive houses. We already have too many of those."

"We need priority to be given for foreign exchange for the basic needs of the rural population."

He cited these as bicycles and their spare parts; village workshops to build and repair scotch-carts, ploughs and other animal drawn implements; shelters for rural depots to avoid losses in maize, fertilisers and other agricultural products.

Others included all equipment for small-scale and cottage industries at village level; all spare parts for lorries, trucks and vanettes, tractors and pump-engines.

He said the recent bombing of the two bridges on Chambeshi river made the need for a general mobilisation of transport still more urgent.

On health the visiting professor said that essential drugs like chloroquine, and transport to deliver them to remote areas were needed to improve health at village level.

As for education, "all rural and urban primary schools should immediately be supplied with pens and pencils, books and exercise books," he said.

Besides, rural schools needed a minimum of furniture which could be made by carpentry workshops at village level.

"Salt, soap and cooking oil are national priorities especially in the rural areas," he said.

Prof Dumont noted that in 1964 Zambia believed she was a rich country with her copper money.

She built a rich town civilisation on the model of the United States of America with a majority of unproductive and prestigious investment now too costly to maintain.

"This Western model of civilisation has been built in 'developed countries' by plundering the Third World (cheap copper)."

"But Zambia has no 'fourth world' to plunder — except her peasantry. Time has come to develop the Zambian economy on the basis of her agriculture," he said.

Reduction in Government expenditure as dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) credit to Zambia had cut all the working capital for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

"Agricultural assistants have no bicycles, no tyres, nor petrol for their Land-Rovers (although many are out of order). Farmers training centres have been idle for several months."

"But the salaries, the maintenance of buildings, the overhead expenses are still being paid without corresponding efficiency."

"The Mercedes-Benz civilisation in rich towns is now still running side by side with young people without jobs and without hope," he said.

The controversial professor said increasing in-

equalities between the rural and urban poor and the urban rich was increasing unemployment which, in turn, was increasing crime in the country.

"Criminality has become the number one problem for Zambia," he said, adding: "Moralising speeches and police forces are not enough to deal with this."

"It is now urgently necessary to clearly define a new and really labour-intensive economic policy for a direct attack against rural poverty and urban unemployment," he said.

To reduce the rural-urban gap, it was necessary to reduce the "too high standard of living of the urban privileged minority."

He added: "You cannot be true Christians, going to church in Mercedes-Benz cars while poor women, alone in remote villages, cannot feed their children properly."



## Professor's Views Controversial

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE visit to Zambia by the world-famous French agronomist Professor Rene Dumont has been something of a tour de force, a big eye-opener.

It would be a massive understatement to say that not everybody agrees with everything he says.

Indeed one of the most welcome aspects of his visit has been his refreshing ability to provoke real controversy on major questions of Zambia's economic policies.

The matters on which he focusses his attention (and ours) are very often those which most of us have long been aware of since October 1964.

But he has a sharp French academic knack of compelling us to look at old facts and old problems with new vision. Many of his remarks have become matters of intense debate which will continue long after he has left Zambia.

This is a valuable service. Controversy is the life-blood of public policy. But it ought to be said that some of his remarks are a major challenge to our planners.

Is the urban-rural gap as wide as he claims it is? What is the evidence on either side? In which direction does the conclusion point?

If Professor Dumont is right, what changes of policy are needed to close that gap? Is he right to say that the TNDP has no practical indicators for solving the terrible problem of unemployment?

If so what are the planners doing to give priority to the urgent problem of urban unemployment? But in fairness it needs to be remembered that this problem is one that has yet to be solved properly in any under-developed country.

It cannot just be assumed that the experience of the developed countries, whose agricultural development took place in a different historical era, will provide a model other countries can copy today.

If the worthy professor is to be believed Zambia's three basic problems are prices, over-urbanisation and unemployment. To this painful trilogy must be added corruption, which again is not confined to Zambia.

But it is often the case that even problems which are too familiar and which defy our best efforts to solve them, can be given a new perspective when seen for the first time by an outsider.

Some new solutions can then be found. This is very much to be hoped. Zambia needs a big new push on the rural front. That push must involve all.

Time for talking is over. This is now the time to act economically.

Professor Dumont has made a number of useful suggestions and changes that need to be made. Let us give them a careful appraisal.

We cannot afford to ignore any approach which can help Zambia take off economically on our new road to prosperity.

## CLOSER COOPERATION AMONG THIRD WORLD URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

**ZAMBIA yesterday called for closer co-operation among Third World countries in solving mutual problems confronting them, saying that time had come for positive action in this direction.**

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by chairman of the Rural Development sub-committee Mr Kapasa Makasa when he met Mr Hakmet Ibrahim, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, head of an Iraqi government delegation on a visit to Zambia.

Speaking at his office when Mr Ibrahim called on him, Mr Makasa said that the Third World had talked too much about what developed countries could do to help the poor nations, but paid little attention to what these poor nations could do among themselves.

He said that developing countries had abundant resources which, if used in co-operation amongst themselves, would help improve the quality of life for their people.

"Individually, not so much can be done, but together, we are capable of setting

in motion another industrial revolution. It is this potential that we must seek to exploit," he said.

Zambia was willing to co-operate with Iraq, hoping that during the coming two days that the delegation would be in the country, it will be possible for both sides to examine the various avenues for co-operation.

"The whole world is anxiously waiting for concrete proof of co-operation among developing countries," he said.

### Overcome

To overcome the economic difficulties caused by various factors, Zambia had decided to make rural development its major priority and the Third National Development Plan published recently emphasised this.

The plan, in addition to agriculture, gave priority to industrial development based on maximum utilisation of local raw materials, development of a good feeder road network to support production as well as development of

viable trade to earn the necessary foreign exchange, he added.

Mr Makasa said that Zambia and Iraq had a lot in common to boost mutual co-operation between them.

They had consistently pursued revolutionary paths domestically and on the international scene, and had fought imperialism, racism and neo-colonialism.

Mr Ibrahim said that close friendship existed between President Kaunda and Mr Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq, and that it was necessary that this be translated at lower levels in co-operation.

As Third World countries, Zambia and Iraq needed to co-operate with each other in various ways in order to solve mutual problems that beset their peoples.

INFORMATION, BROADCASTING BUDGET ALLOCATION REPORTED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] The Third National Development Plan has allocated K30 million to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services for the purpose of improving and widening news coverage.

The money--an investment allocation from the Government budget--will also be used in the completion of the K19 million mass media complex.

The plan also aims at improving the content and presentation of radio and television programmes, in support of rural reconstruction as well as to improve the standard of locally produced newspapers, magazines and other publications in line with the social and economic development of the country.

According to the five-year plan part of the money will be used to strengthen the Zambia News Agency (ZANA) to ensure speedy flow of news to all parts of the country and exchange news with the outside agencies.

The plan includes the setting up of regional radio transmission stations to improve reception throughout the country and the revamping of the existing radio and television studio facilities.

Meanwhile, the ministry has been blamed for not taking full advantage of the Second National Development Plan because out of the K6,800,000 approved expenditure, the ministry only spent K1,400,000.

The plan says as a result of the delay in implementing projects, the building cost of the mass media complex went up while even smaller projects, for which budgetary provision existed like security lighting and fencing at the Short Horn and Twin Palm transmitting stations, were not implemented.

CSO: 4420

## ZCTU ACCEPTS NEW WAGE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has accepted a new wage increase offer of K156 a year or K13 a month proposed by the Government after last week's second round of talks.

Acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, said yesterday that the figure replaced the earlier ceiling of K131 a year for all categories of unionised and non-unionised employees including those in managerial positions.

He said the new offer by the Party and its Government followed talks held on October 19.

He said at the first meeting, the ZCTU had reservations over the K131 issue because the figure did not take into consideration the increase in the prices of essential commodities.

He added that the Government agreed at the first meeting to consider the inclusion into the index of the recently increased prices of essential commodities.

## New ceiling maximum

"After due consideration, the Party and its Government accepted to adjust the K131 ceiling taking into account the prices previously raised by the ZCTU," Mr Nyirenda said.

Last week the Government proposed to the ZCTU a new ceiling of K156 as a maximum increase.

The ZCTU would be free, in context of the Turner Report, to negotiate with managements the inclusion of productivity components, cost of living and other incentives.

Mr Nyirenda said the K156 ceiling only affected and applied to those wages which came up for review.

According to the guidelines for the implementation of phase two of the prices and income policy, they apply to all agreements coming before the Industrial Relations Court for ratification or to any other pay revisions in the public, parastatal and private sectors.

These replaced the guidelines issued last year for phase one of the interim wages policy which commenced on May 1, 1978 and expired on July 31, 1979.

Under phase two, with effect from last August 1, 1979 wage and salary adjustments for all categories of workers including those in management positions, would be allowed up to a maximum of K156 a year.

In the guidelines, the formula adopted in computing the K156 was based on a cost of living element from May, 1978 to July 1979 and includes the impact of roller meal price increase in August, and the estimated average earnings of Zambian employees this year.

For unionised employees, negotiations for new agreements should be conducted up to a limit of K156 per annum which is K13 per month or K3 per week or 6n per hour on a 48-hour working week expressed to the nearest whole figure.

Unless absolutely necessary, no collective agreement or wage and salary review may be permitted covering a period of more than a year from the date of its commencement or revision.

According to the guidelines, these increases may be applied at flat rates or graduated as agreed by the parties concerned.

"What is going to be applied to unionised employees in an establishment will also be applied to non-unionised employees and vice-versa," the document says.

## Bonuses

The permitted increases are to apply to standard wage-rates or salary scales, and in proportion to directly related payments, such as overtime, shift or night work differentials and incentive bonuses where applicable.

Other fringe benefits which are directly or indirectly related to standard rates would be permitted provided they are within reasonable proportions.

The guidelines said during phase two productivity-oriented would be permitted. In addition to the agreed wages-salary increases, bonuses may be paid on the basis of productivity, cost of living allowance and other incentives which would be determined by negotiations between managements and trade unions.

The Industrial Relations Court may or not ratify an agreement depending on whether or not such an agreement complied strictly with these guidelines.

In the event of violation the defaulting companies may not be permitted to effect price increases for a specified period.

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

LANDMINE DESTROYS AMBULANCE--A recently acquired K19,360 ambulance for the Chikankata Salvation Army hospital was blown up in a landmine explosion at Chaanga in Gwembe valley, on independence eve, but two people in the vehicle escaped with slight injuries. The explosion is believed to be the work of rebel Rhodesian commandos who have infiltrated the country. Officer commanding for Zambia Salvation Army, Colonel Lyndon Taylor, confirmed this in Lusaka yesterday and said the incident was reported to Mazabuka governor and to military authorities who took note of it. But a Ministry of Home Affairs spokesman said he had not yet received a report. According to Colonel Taylor, the ambulance, was third in a convoy of three vehicles and the two people who escaped with slight injuries were Captain Mike Reagan from the United States and Brother Alan Slater from England. Both work at Chikankata. Captain Reagan is a business manager and Brother Slater is an engineer for the hospital. On 22 October, the ambulance went to Gwembe valley on routine trip, but did not come back on schedule, Colonel Taylor said. "There was a rumor of a serious accident and then another vehicle, a Peugeot estate van, was sent to check together with doctors who travelled on a newly purchased ambulance," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 79 p 1]

TAZARA REPAIRS NOT STARTED--Repair work has not yet started on the Tazara railway bridge at Chambeshi since it was blown up by rebel Rhodesian commandos 11 days ago. According to chairman of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia, Mr Kingfred Malamba, who returned from the area with his general secretary, Mr Journey Tembo, on Sunday, no decision has yet been reached on when to start the repairs. Mr Malamba expressed concern about the delay, saying this could have adverse effects on the workers. Mr Malamba said after addressing workers at Mpika and Chambeshi, they assured him that they were ready to start work but they had not been informed what to do or when to begin. He said the union has informed the Tazara management that the workers were prepared to work day and night without extra pay in order to ensure that the route was reopened to traffic as soon as possible. "The workers assured me that they are prepared to work day and night in shifts without claiming any overtime or night allowances. All they have asked the management to provide are protective clothing like overalls and boots," he added. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Oct 79 p 9]



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